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WHY IS IT SO?

BY FATHER RYAN.

Some find work where some find rest,
And so the weary world goes on;
I sometime wonder what is best;
The answer comes when life is gone.

Some eyes sleep when some eyes wake,
And so the dreary night hours go;
Some hearts beat where some hearts break;
I often wonder why 'tis so.

Some hands fold where other hands
Are lifted bravely in the strife;
And so thro' ages and thro' lands
Move on the two extremes of life

Some feet halt while some feet tread,
In tireless march, a thorny way;
Some struggle on where some have fled;
Some seek, where others shun, the fray.

Some sleep on while others keep
The vigils of the true and brave;
They will not rest till roses creep
Around their names above the grave.

BY GONE DAYS.

A SKETCH OF A LIFE WORK.

Some of the older residents of Bristol, no doubt, remember when the Presbyterian Church and Sunday School were organized, now nearly forty years ago. Very few, however, remain who personally knew Rev. James Madison Harlow, the then settled pastor of the old Bensalem Presbyterian Church, through whose efforts the Bristol Presbyterian Church was organized. Mr. Harlow was a zealous worker in his denomination, and was destined to make his mark as a Presbyter throughout all the region of country in eastern Bucks county and the adjacent territory. When Mr. Harlow began to gather up material for establishing churches at Bristol and Centreville (now Emilie) he came in contact with a young man in Abington, Montgomery county, an active worker in church, and what was then something new, the Sunday School, who seemed just the man he was looking for to aid him in his home missionary efforts. This young man was a deacon and trustee in the Abington church, and although of Quaker origin, had at the age of eighteen been led into the Presbyterian Church and ardently entered into all the enterprises of the denomination, including among other things the then unpopular temperance cause. Upon being approached upon the subject this young man, after mature consideration, consented to become the co-worker of Mr. Harlow. The work accomplished in a few years by these enthusiastic workers was almost marvelous. A Sunday School was forthwith organized at Centreville, and put immediately in the hands of the young Abington deacon and his wife, who with their two children walked three miles almost every Sunday, rain or shine, to the new school which, although located in the midst of an anti-Sunday population, soon became noted for its large attendance and good influence. As to the eminent mark in that community made by that school, no one can or will testify more cheerfully than its well known friend, E. G. Harrison, who aided the manager not a little in his good work. The establishment of this Sunday School was soon followed by the organization of the Centreville Presbyterian Church. A neat stone edifice was built to which the Sunday School was removed from the school house of the village. The second Presbytery of Philadelphia assembled in the new church as soon as it was completed, and installed Rev. Mr. Harlow as pastor, and elected and installed the manager of the Sunday School as ruling elder, cloister and trustee. This much accomplished, Presbyterian services were to be inaugurated at Bristol. Prompt steps were taken for founding there a church organization and erecting a place of worship. The old lyceum building, then standing on the east side of Radcliffe street, nearly opposite the present Presbyterian Church, was rented by Mr. Harlow, with permission to preach Sunday evenings, and sometimes Sunday afternoons. These meetings created such interest that a Sunday School was almost the immediate outcome. Here Mr. Harlow called upon his fellow laborers and managers from Centreville, and found them, as before, valuable auxiliaries. The young man to whom reference has been made was Mr. Charles Bradfield, brother of William R. Bradfield, of this borough, who, for many years a resident of Bristol, was prominent in every movement that had for its object the good of his fellow man. As soon as a church was organized and a building competed, Mr. Bradfield was elected conductor of music and ruling elder. He retained these positions during the whole of Mr. Harlow's ministry. Being frequently a delegate to the large gatherings of noted devines and laymen of the Presbyterian Church, Mr. Bradfield became quite prominent, and when an agent for the American Sunday School Union was wanted to inaugurate and take charge of that association in Bucks county and vicinity, Mr. Bradfield was unanimously recommended by the Presbytery for the position. He accepted and at once entered upon his work, devoting his entire time to visiting all Sunday Schools in behalf of the Sunday School Union, and organizing new schools at all points where a field and material could be found. He was engaged in this work almost five years, with excellent results, the fruit of which may be witnessed in the flourishing schools now existing from Lambertville to Bridgeton in New Jersey, and from New Hope to Philadelphia on the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware. A short time previous to the death of Mr. Bradfield, one who visited him wrote: "If they (his old associates and the pupils of the schools) could with the writer visit that man, whose days are nearly run, whose age is three score and ten, whose hair is white as snow, and whose entire mortality seems tottering on the verge of the grave; if they could witness the new life that permeates his feeble body as he goes over the glorious times experienced in the viger of manhood—seeking to do what good he could, they would realize what a grand thing it is to work for others. 'Those were my happy, happy days,' said the aged pilgrim, with eyes flashing with an enthusiasm that momentarily banished all feeling of his present suffering."

Among the first schools organized by Mr. Bradfield were some not far from Bristol At Tacony he thought he saw great need, but it required much patient effort before one was established there. His success was finally secured in that field through the co-operation of the late William H. Gatzmer and a few others through whose efforts funds enough were collected for a library and other necessary equipments. At Beverly, N. J., where Mr. Bradfield found one church and Sunday School, the Episcopalian, he organized a union school which soon grew to flourishing proportions and from that little nursery the material came that resulted in the establishment of a Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist Church. In like manner, in other places, the founding of a Sunday School led to the formation of churches all indirectly the fruit of the labors of this humble worker in the vineyard of the master. In his later life he never lost his interest in the work of the church and Sunday school, although advancing years and business reverses caused him to be less active. He died December 1st, 1883, full of good works and firm in the faith that sustained and cheered him while he lived. He began and left unfinished an autobiographical sketch of his Sunday School work, which would no doubt have been valuable and interesting. It is to this sketch that the writer is indebted for the material in this article, which may recall interesting reminiscences to those who remember Mr. Bradfield and his work in this neighborhood.

SUPERIORITY OF THE WARING SYSTEM OF SEWERAGE.

The Memphis sewerage system, the first application on a large scale of the Waring form of the separate system of small pipes, four, six, and eight inch for sewerage and drains for surface water, is the subject of a careful report in the *American Architect* by Mr. W. H. Baldwin, who was engaged in their construction. He reports that on later sewers of more than thirty miles of six and eight inches, stoppages have made necessary the construction of only eight manholes to reach obstructions occurring frequently. "These stoppages are grouped together on a few lines and are principally in the neighborhood of public schools, shops, etc, only a few having occurred in localities occupied by the better class of residences." Along the main sewers the current is swift and rapid, but it is not equal to moving heavy articles, and for their removal manholes have been built at regular intervals. The atmosphere of the city has greatly improved and the odor of sewer gas has never been observed "in removing obstructions, in cleaning the main sewers or in connecting house drains." The change in daily household habit needed for the success of the new plan, as in no longer throwing slops on the ground, is very marked, and the drains have lowered the level of groundwater as shown both in the more rapid drying of the streets and in digging foundations, etc. This is success, success in a most important experiment in cheapening the cost of good sewerage, now a most heavy expense. No city or village about to sewer its streets can afford to neglect the results at Memphis. —*Philadelphia Press.*

THE ORIGINAL PAT MALLOY.—Pat Malloy, the man who drove the first spike on the Louisville Railroad, along in the in the early '50's, was found dead in his bed at his home on Eleventh street, near Maple Until recently he was not recognized as the historic Pat Malloy, of which the world has heard so much. Mr. Malloy came from Ireland and arrived in Louisville by steamer in 1850, and made his living by hard labor. He was the first man to stick a spade into the big hill where the corners of Ninth and Broadway now are, and it is known that he was the first man to carry a gauge on the construction of what is now one of the greatest railroads in the world.

His disposition was one of the most jovial kind, and he was always ready with an endless variety of wit, consequently his popularity was unlimited He gloried in being an Irishman all over, and was never known to grunt about his work. Following close upon the war, Colonel Rowland ordered that Pat Malloy be brought in off the hot road-bed and located at an easier and more comfortable position in the freight handling department, and this place he has held uninterruptedly since then. Charley Ward, the late lamented song writer and composer, some years ago made a humorous Irish song, entitled "Pat Malloy," in honor of this man, and everybody knows what an unqualified success it was.—*Louisville Commercial.*

—There are now over 300 institutions in this country which have been in the habit of conferring honorary degrees, and the wide differences in scholarly standards between these so-called colleges have made the degrees which they confer practically valueless. In 1879, 285 of these institutions created 150 Doctors of Divinity and 85 Doctors of Law; and in the brief space of two years 428 honorary degrees were conferred. Among the Congregational ministers in Massachusetts one out of every eleven writes D.D. after his name; in the Presbyterian church one to about 8 3 of the 5,086 clergymen are Doctors of Divinity; in the Episcopal church one out of every 6.5: among the Methodists and Baptists the proportion is probably much less. These figures are very suggestive showing as they do that these honors have been too generally and promiscuously distributed to really carry anything more than an indefinite social importance. A vigorous attempt is being made to make the degree of Ph.D. a genuine honor by conferring it only after examination. Now, if the colleges will agree to follow the lead of the principal colleges in New England, these ancient and honorable distinctions, which scholars in all ages have prized, may be rescued from the low condition into which they have fallen, and restored to something like their former place in the respect and judgment of the world.—*Christian Union.*

JEFFERSON'S TEN RULES OF LIFE.—The following rules for practical life were given by Mr. Jefferson in a letter of advice to his namesake, Thomas Jefferson Smith, in 1825: 1. Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day. 2. Never trouble others for what you can do yourself. 3. Never spend your money before you have it. 4 Never buy what you do not want because it is cheap. 5. Pride costs us more than hunger, thirst, and cold. 6. We never repent of having eaten too little. 7. Nothing is troublesome that we do willingly. 8. How much pain have those evils cost us which never happened! 9. Take things always by their smooth handles. 10. When angry, count ten before you speak; if very angry, count a hundred.

WOMAN IN TRADITION AND LITERATURE.

Once upon a time, in those good old days when an infallible church settled all mooted questions, an august council of greater and lesser prelates assembled in a stately hall at Nancy, in France. What had brought together these grave and reverend seigneurs? Was Church or State in peril? Not at all. They had met simply to discuss this question: "Ought women to be considered human beings?"

The number taking part in this discussion was from two to three hundred. The war of words ran high, days passed in secret session. At last, thanks to the gallantry of the younger prelates, a very small majority decided in the affirmative. Even this was a triumph for women the old pagan Hindu and Hebrew traditions would not have granted her. "Women is by nature perverse," says the ancient Jewish legends; "false, weak, foolish as the first mother herself, wily as the serpent through whom she fell." The Buddhist scriptures, after stating woman's duties and limitations at full length, declare that her crowning duty as wife and mother is to be immolated on her husband's funeral pile.

A vein of contempt for woman runs through the classic literature of Greece, and gives color to most of its myths and legends. She is always, as in the case of the first of womankind, Pandora, made the instrument of man's chastisement.

The Romans kept their women under perpetual tutelage; they remained children and minors their whole life long. The Gospel lifted the curse that had rested so heavily upon women. "There is neither Jew nor Greek, nor bond nor free, nor male nor female; ye are all one in Christ Jesus," were the words uttered by the greatest of the apostles, that proclaimed her religious enfranchisement. One in faith with man, she became one with him in Baptism and at the sacramental table of her Lord. But civil emancipation did not follow; she remained, in the eye of the law, an underling and a minor.

Year by year, through the centuries of the Christian era, link after link in the chain of the humiliation has been rent. But the old traditions linger. Even in the most enlightened lands, woman is still in the eye of the law man's inferior.

"To see one half of the human race excluded by the other half from all participation in government," says Talleyrand, "is a political phenomenon that, according to abstract principles of right, it is impossible to explain."

With all its progress, the world lags far behind in its ideas concerning women. Michelet's ideal—a perpetual invalid, a child to be shielded, petted and humored, no matter how unreasonable—remains that of so called polite circles "Woman is never stronger than when armed with her weakness," says some modern Solomon.

Through all the ages, from King Solomon until now, one perpetual cry has been going up about "woman's sphere."

"To woman silence gives her proper grace," said Sophocles.

"One tongue is enough for a woman!" echoed John Milton, nearly two thousand years afterward.

"Hear, O my people," cries Æschylus; "women are an evil, and yet we cannot conduct our houses without this evil."

"If a daughter you have, she's the plague of your life;
Small peace shall you know, though you've buried your wife."

"One thing only I believe in a woman," said Aristophanes—"that she will not come to life again after she is dead; in all else I distrust her until she is dead."

"Euripides thus sums up his indictment of the sex: "To be brief, if any one does, or hereafter shall, revile woman, in one short sentence I shall comprise the whole—It is a breed whose like neither sea nor earth produces. He who is always with them knows them best."

Turning to the old Latin authors, we are all familiar with Virgil's oft-quoted line—

"*Varium et mutabile semper fœmina*"—the text, undoubtedly, of Shakespeare's

"Frailty, thy name is woman."

"Women, like children, are impotent and weak of soul," says Terrence.

"Dress and adornment are the women's world," says Pliny.

"The man who wants to be fully employed," said Plautus, "should procure a woman and a ship. These two can never be *rigged* enough."

The German authors, when treating of this subject, have been only servile imitators of their masters of Greece and Rome. The ideal German woman is a good *hausfrau* and nothing more. In fact, when modern wiseacres of any nation have attempted to define woman's sphere and limitations, they have only revamped saws and traditions old as the Acropolis and the Janiculum.

Quotations from the great English writers are useless, because familiar to every students of our literature. Milton's idea, which he reiterates *ad nauseam*, is summed up in these words of Eve to Adam:

"My author and disposer, what thou bid'st,
Unargued I obey so God ordains
God is thy law, thou mine; to know no more
Is woman's happiest knowledge and her praise!"

"Women," says the elegant Lord Chesterfield, "are but children of a larger growth. They have speech and sometimes wit, but I have never met one of them who possessed good sense, or who acted reasonably for twenty-four hours in succession. A man of sense trifles with them, flatters them, amuses them as he would a child, but he never confides important secrets to them. Although he often persuades them that he does so, it is only to flatter their vanity. Weak men, indeed, consult them, but wise men only pretend to do so. No flattery is too strong or too disgusting for them; they swallow all with avidity. (These are secrets, and must be kept inviolable, if like Orpheus, a man does not want to torn in pieces by the fair sex)."

French authors, old and new, are full of the most cruel sarcasms upon women. France, it has been said, is the country where men have the most gallantly for women and the least esteem. "All personal dignity is forbidden to our sex in this chivalrous country," says Mme. de Girardin, who has been styled the most intellectual woman of the nineteenth century.

"If you take a woman's service in regard to your affairs, she will be sure to ruin them," said Napoleon.

"Deceit, a game played by small minds, is the inherent property of women," says Beaumarchais.

"Who the fool doesn't want his wife to be dumb!" asks Moliere, the great satirist of learned women. "Our forefathers used very sensibly to say," he remarks elsewhere, "that a woman knows enough when her mind has sufficient capacity to distinguish a doublet from small clothes. *Their* women did not read, but their lives were honorable. Their most learned conversation consisted of remarks upon their household affairs; their books were a thimble, thread and needles, with which they worked on the outfit of their daughters."

"The best of women," adds Moliere, "is, at all times, full of mischief. They are a sex made for the destruction of the world. I renounce forever the deceitful race, and, with all my heart, give the whole of them to the devil!"

These quotations, mild and decent in comparison to others we could present, might be continued endlessly. The writers of an age embody its opinions and echo its voice, and contempt or meaningless adulation have been the usual language of the world's great writers when treating of women.

Passing from the language of contempt to that of adulation, we quote briefly:

"Woman is the most perfect of all creatures," says Balzac. "She hovers between man and the angles, and is but a little lower than they."

"Women are the Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end," says Say.

"Woman is the masterpiece of the universe," says Lessing.

"God's prose is man, his poetry is woman," says Napoleon.

"Women are false only when men are tyrants," says Bernardin de St. Pierre.

"Among one hundred men you will find two witty ones," says Mme. de Girardin, "while among a hundred women only one will be stupid."

"Would you know clearly what the becoming is, inquire of noble women," says Goethe.

"All that is evil in women comes from man," says the Abbe Martin. "In spite of the stupid education we have given them, and in spite of our barbarous prejudices, they are to-day the glory of Europe and the intelligent companions of our life. Woman has become so great that man must also become great in order to reach her." And so forth and so on.

To both this blame and praise woman may reply that she is neither demon nor angel, but simply a fallible human being; one with man in needs, hopes and aspirations; the heir of the same mortal and immortal destiny. To lay down one set of laws for man and another for woman is preposterous. All that any reasonable woman can ask is an equal chance with man to do her best in life.

"Woman is the *crime* of man. She bears traces of six thousand years of injustice," is a saying whose truth no candid student of life and history can deny.

Sydney Smith, writing sixty-five years ago, took the true ground when he said, "Nature has been as bountiful of understanding to one sex as to the other. Education makes the only mental difference. Pompous and foolish men have a jealousy in regard to the education of women, but [illegible] 'Nothing is so honorable to a woman as not to be spoken of at all,' is a favorite phrase of Noodledom. But I really think those ladies who are talked of as Mrs. Somerville and Miss Martineau are talked of, may bear their misfortunes with a great degree of Christian patience."—*Boston Transcript.*

AN OLD-TIME ELECTION.

The following account of a city election in Philadelphia in 1834 will interest your readers. It is from an old diary of a journey southward from Boston half a century ago. However far we may be from purity in politics, we have certainly passed the stage of brutality in our elections. It is well to have spread before us such a picture as this is of the political struggles and madness of fifty years ago, if only to show the advance that has been made in all the methods, machinery and spirit of these contests:

In Philadelphia I attended the elections. A boisterous time they had, disgraceful to the city, disgraceful to the State. The whole arrangements are bad, very bad. When we inquire why they are not amended we are told that it is for the interest of the Jackson party that they should not be. They can more easily perpetuate their power and influence and their hold of office by the present state of things than by a change.

The judges or inspectors of elections are chosen in the wards a week or two previously to the day of election. The final election is not held in the separate wards, but at the State House, at twelve different windows. The voters go up to the windows outside and put in their vote. There was great contention and fighting. All the votes given after ten o'clock in the morning were deposited by the voters being pulled and pushed up over the heads and shoulders of the mass of men wedged in about the ballot-boxes, evidently for purposes of obstruction. Most of the voters lay stretched out upon the heads of others, and fumbled about between the legs of the bullies to find a hole in the window where to deposit the vote. When this was accomplished, they had to go through the peril of getting down, which was frequently done by making a plunge headlong among the forest of heads below. Some rolled off from the window, like rolling a barrel down hill, and each man below must take care of his own head. The bullies on each side were frequently pulled down headlong, and sometimes caught by the legs and grasped by as many as could reach them, till they broke the hold of the window sash and then he was snaked off. And thus the parties fought and contended till ten o'clock at night, when the polls close.

The Independent movement is pretty well sized up by the author of "A Fool's Errand" as follows: "The truth is, the Independents have not the courage or the self-denial to attempt the building up of a new party. They wish to be courted and petted by the Republicans, and accounted the leaders of the party, while they labor for its defeat. If they had an issue, an idea for the success of which they were willing to sink their own vanity, they would be worthy of respect. When, however, they simply talk about selling their votes to this party or that merely to have their own way, or punish those who fail to agree with them, they become simply political pirates, who were willing to hoist the black flag for the sake of revenge."

A broom of royal hair is used to sweep before the shrine of Budda in the Buddhist College at Colombo. The hairs came from the head of the King of Cambodia, who was purposely shorn for this pious duty.

GOOD MANNERS.

From a volume entitled Manners and Social Usages, written by Mrs. John Sherwood, and published by Harper Brothers, we make the following extract:

SNUBBING.

Some Englishman asked an American: "What sort of a country is America?"

"It is a country where everybody can tread on everybody's toes," was the answer.

It is very bad society where any one wishes to tread on his neighbor's toes, and worse yet when there is a disposition to feel aggrieved or to show that one feels aggrieved. There are certain people, now in society, who are always having their toes trodden upon. They say:

"Mrs. Brown snubbed me."

"Mrs. Smith does not wish to know me."

"Mrs. Thompson ought to have invited me; I am as good as any of them."

This is very bad society.

WOMEN AS LEADERS.

Nothing strikes the foreigner so much since the days of De Tocqueville, the first to mention it, as the prominent position of women in the best society of America She has almost no position in the political world; she is not a leader, an intrigante, in politics, as she is in France. We have no Madame de Stael, no Princess Belgioso here to make and unmake our Presidents. But women do the social, which in Europe is done not only by women, but by young bachelors and old ones, statesmen, princess, ambassadors and attaches. Officials are connected with every court whose business it is to visit, write and answer invitations, leave cards, call, and perform all the multifarious duties of the social world.

In America the lady of the house does all this. Her men are all in business or in pleasure; her sons are at work or off yachting. They cannot spend time to make their dinner calls. Thus to the women, as the conductors of social politics, is committed the card.

THAT PASTEBOARD PROTOCOL,

Whose laws are well defined in every land but our own.

When should a lady call first on a new and desirable acquaintance?

Not hastily. She should have met the new and desirable acquaintance, should have been properly introduced, should feel sure that her acquaintance is desired. The oldest resident, the one most prominent in fashion, should call first; but, if there is no such distinction, two women need not forever stand at bay, each waiting for the other to call. A very admirable and polite expedient has been substituted for a first call, in the sending out of cards for several days in the month by a lady who wishes to begin her social life in, we'll say, a new city. These may or may not be accompanied by the card of some well known friend. If those cards bring the desired visits or the cards of the desired guests, the beginner may feel that she has started on her society course with no loss of self-respect. First calls should be returned within a week.

When may a lady call by proxy, or when may she send her card, or when [illegible]

After a dinner party a guest must call in person, and inquire if the hostess is at home.

In sending to inquire for a person's health, cards may be sent by a servant with a kindly message.

Bachelors should leave cards on the master and mistress of the house, and in America upon the young ladies. A gentleman does not turn down the corners of his card—indeed, that fashion has become almost obsolete, except, perhaps, where a lady wishes it distinctly understood that she has called in person. The plainer the card the better. A small, thin card for a gentleman—not glazed—with his name in small script, is in good taste. A lady's card should be larger, but not glazed or ornamented in any way.

NOT AT HOME.

"Not at home" is a proper formula if ladies are not receiving; nor does it involve a falsehood. It merely means that the lady is not at home to company. The servant should also add: "Mrs Brown receives on Tuesdays," if the lady has a day. Were ladies not able to deny themselves to callers, there would be no time in crowded cities for any sort of work or repose or leisure for self improvement.

Nothing is more vulgar than that a caller should ask the servant where his mistress is, when she went out, when she will be down, &c. All that a well-bred servant should say to such questions is "I do not know, madam."

BAD SOCIETY.

That society is bad whose members, however tenacious they may be of forms of etiquette and elaborate cermonials, have one code of manners for those whom they deem their equals and another for those whom they esteem to be of less importance to them, by reason of age, pecuniary condition or relative social influence. Bad manners are apt to prove the concomitant of a mind and disposition that are none too good, and the fashionable woman who slights and wounds people because they cannot minister to her ambition challenges a merciless criticism of her own moral shortcomings.

A young girl who is impertinent or careless in her demeanor to her mother or her mother's friends; who goes about without a chaperone and talks slang; who is careless in her bearing toward young men, permitting them to treat her as if she were one of themselves; who attracts the attentions of a young man of bad character or dissipated habits because he happens to be rich; who is loud in dress and rough in manner. Such a young girl is "bad society," be she the daughter of a banker or a butcher. There are many such instances of audacity in the so-called "good society" of America, but such people do not spoil it, they simply isolate themselves.

TENDENCY TO OPTIMISM.

It is very easy to laugh at the optimist, and to accuse him of "poetizing the truth." No doubt an optimist will see excellence, beauty and truth, where pessimits see only degradation, vice and ugliness. The one hears the nightingale, the other the raven only. Some people seem to look at nature through a glass of red wine or in a Claude Lorraine mirror. To them the landscape has ever the bloom of summer or a springfale grace; to others it is always cloudy, dreary, dull.

We all know that there is a worldly life, poor in aim and narrow in radius, which is as false as possible. To live only for this world, with its changing fashions, its imperfect judgments, its toleration of snobs and of sinners, its forgiveness of ignorance under a high-sounding name, its exaggeration of the transient and the artificial, would be a poor life indeed. But if we can lift ourselves up into the higher comprehension of what a noble thing this world really is, we may well aspire to be worldlings.

Julius Cæsar was a worldling. So was Shakespeare. Erasmus was was a worldling. We might increase the list indefinitely. These men brought the loftiest talents to the use of worldly things. They showed how great conquest, poetry, thought might become used for the world. They were full of this world.

THE SHY MAN.

The sufferings of a shy man would fill a volume. Is is a nervous seizure for which no part of his organization is to blame. He cannot reason it away; he can only crush it by enduring it. "To bear is to conquer our fate." Some men finding the game not worth the candle, give up society and the world; others go on sufferers and come out veterans, who fear no tea party however overwhelming it may be.

MR. CURTIS ON DEMOCRATIC "REFORM."

Every days show that the attempt of the Democratic party to ignore all its history, traditions, principles and tendencies, and impose itself upon the country as the party of reform, has failed. No party can separate itself from its past. The men and the views that control the Democratic party cannot be instantly changed, nor can the progress and development of the country to-day be independent of its condition yesterday. The need of reform is evident enough, but that is not the sole necessity of the situation. Theorists and doctrinaires, who do not measure, because they do not understand, the strong and deep currents of national feeling, may have supposed that the people of this country would not object to an administration of the Government by the party that lately sought its destruction, if that party only professed acquiescence in the principles and policy of the party of the Union and the war. But the monstrous implication of this proposition is that, not a new party, but the same old organization which has always proclaimed State sovereignty as the fundamental principle of the system, and which in its convention and by its Representatives in congress has pronounced the amendments to the Constitution that followed the war to be revolutionary and void, and which has nominated a typical Calhoun for President, and for Vice President a Senator who voted against every one of the amendments, is a safer guardian of the Union and the Constitution and of the interests of reform than those who have maintained them.

The Democratic plea that the country should look exclusively at questions of administrative reform essential as those are, implies that there is no further question as to the nature of the Union, and that the rights guaranteed to every citizen are generally respected in every part of the country. It implies that the situation which has been known to exist in the Southern States for ten years has suddenly ceased, and that the spirit of the Democratic party toward the negroes [illegible] that it will be sure to secure them fair play. It implies, still further, that the accounts of every day are false, and that human nature is changed for the benefit of the Democratic party. But the conviction that neither the career of that party nor the view and character of its leaders afford so sure a promise of reform as those of the Republican party and leaders, has taken so deep hold of the public mind that the probabilities of Republican success are daily more conclusive.

The favorite Democratic logic, that if one party be unsatisfactory there is nothing to be done but to try the other, is corrected by common sense Because a boat leaks and the passengers's feet are wet, it does not follow that he should jump overboard. A sensible man will make a change only when he sees that change will be advantageous. It is as true of a nation. Should the Republican party succeed, the victory will certainly not be a declaration that the country is entirely satisfied with it, but that it offers the surest guarantees of all that good citizens desire. There were many who were at first allured by the cry of reform: but when they reflect that it is raised by those who have never shown any desire for reform, and who have a burning craving for official plunder and power, they perceive that the Democratic chorus for reform curiously resembles the sheering of swine—great cry and little wool.—*Harper's Weekly of October 14, 1876.*

THE CAR-DRIVER'S STORY.—Governor Cleveland's excuse for vetoing the Twelve Hour Railroad bill was that it was legislation in favor of a class, and therefore unconstitutional. Did not Lincoln issue a proclamation of emancipation in favor of a class of men whose slavery was far more endurable than ours? The Governor's friends say if he had signed the bill our wages would have been cut down. We know they would, and still we would have been better off. I am working sixteen hours a day without cessation, except a little while for dinner and supper. With such hours we are able to make only five days a week, or $10. Working twelve hours a day at $1.50 we could work seven days a week and earn $10.50. Where would be our loss if he had signed the bill?

When Governor Cleveland is sleeping in the morning I am at work. While he is attending to his duties during the day, I am at work. When he goes to a place of amusement in the evening, I am at work, and when he retires to rest at night I am still working. I have a little girl five months old, and during my working days I have never seen her smile, never seen her dark blue eyes, and never held her in my arms awake but twice, and yet this is a Christian land. Governor Cleveland's veto has condemned us to a life in which there is no hope, no joy and no chance for improvement.—*A Street Car Driver in the New York Sun.*

PROPERTY DEAR: LIFE CHEAP.—Sir William Chraley outdid himself at the Old Bailey last week. A man who had been concerned with four others in assaulting, first, another man, then a woman who cried "shame," and finally a woman in whose shop the first woman took refuge (the assault, in the last case, consisting of a blow on the head from which the woman ultimately died,) was sentenced by the Common Serjeant to ten months' hard labor. A companion of this prisoner in the first two assaults got four months. Subsequently three other prisoners, indicted for stealing linen, received from the same learned judge five years' penal servitude. Sir William Chraley evidently has the true conservative feeling about the sanctity of property.—*Truth (London.)*

ELEVEN REASONS.

A young reader asks why he should be a Republican. There are many reasons, but the following are a few:

First—The past twenty-three years, under Republican rule, form the most glorious and the most prosperous period in the history of the country. The grand success of the party in the past is the strongest reason for trusting it to meet future needs of the country.

Second—Past success has been due to the right purposes and true wisdom of 4,500,000 Republican voters. These voters have not changed in character, intelligence or beliefs. No other body of citizens has shown itself entitled to such confidence.

Third—The Republican party trusts the people absolutely, as no party ever has. It has had the courage to serve the best interests of the people, with faith that they have the intelligence and patriotism to appreciate such service. That it has represented and obeys, not the large landowners at the South, nor the political tricksters or "bosses" of corrupt cities, nor the theorists, nor the millionaires, but the people.

Fourth—It has always protected labor. The abolition of slavery removed competition of unpaid workers and elevated all labor. The Homestead law gave every industrious man the power to support himself and family without dependence upon any employer, and so fixed a limit below which wages cannot be depressed. At the desire of labor, the Eight Hour law has been passed and the importation of coolies prohibited. Above all, the party has defended labor by a protective tariff.

Fifth—When goods made by pauper labor abroad can be sold here without paying for admission to this market, the danger is that our own will become pauper labor also. The Republican party makes foreign goods pay duty, and so builds up home industry and a home market for farmers. The Democratic party has constantly tried to break down that system.

Sixth—The Republican party protects the civil and political rights of all citizens. In its youth it refused to deprive adopted citizens of its rights. It gave civil and political rights to colored citizens. It is the only party that has always resisted attempts to control votes or elections by fraud, fear or force.

Seventh—It has done more than any other party to protect citizens when abroad. Led by Mr. Blaine in Congress, it caused Great Britain to give up the claim that British-born citizens still owed allegiance to the British crown. It is pledged to make American citizenship a safeguard in all lands for every citizen who goes on a lawful errand.

Eighth—It upholds the public faith. No other nation in history has ever met a great debt as honorably and rapidly as this nation under Republican rule, in spite of Democratic opposition Hence no other has higher credit. [illegible] country in spite of Democratic hostility, a better currency than any other nation enjoys Defeat of the party would open the door to the old Democratic currency—to thirty-eight kinds of paper issued at will by wildcat banks.

Tenth—It honors the soldiers who saved the Union by putting down a Democratic rebellion. It has granted large pensions, and has enacted that Union soldiers shall be preferred in the choice of civil officers. It names for Vice President the soldier-statesman, against Hendricks, the copperhead and demagogue.

Eleventh—Its candidate for President has exalted ability and great experience, is one of the foremost statesman of the age, and was selected as his chief advisor by President Garfield. Against him the Democrats have named a man of no experience or knowledge of men, who never had force enough to make people know or care what his opinions were, and who was nominated by corrupt rings of which he would be the tool.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

FORTUNE TELLING.

BY CARLOTTA PERRY

Will he come this year—will he come the next?
Will he come to day? She lightly blew
With sweet red lips the thistle-down,
Whispering, tell me—oh, tell me true?

Does he love me well—does he love me well?
No doubt in her heart the maiden knew;
But in whispers soft she said again,
Thistle-down, thistle down, tell me true!

For every maid in the wide world knows
That sweet, sure prophecy. Dolly drew
Her little mouth into rosebud shape,
Saying, oh, thistle-down, tell me true!

Yes, he loves you well. Oh, he loves you well!
When will he come? He will come to day!
This is the answer the thistle-down
Gives to her heart, as it flies away!

And Dolly that night, at the garden gate,
And Harry, the farmer, brave and brown,
Look into each other's eyes and say
"A prophet true is the thistle-down."

THE CHRISTIAN IN BUSINESS.—Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden holds that every Christian business man is bound to serve the age and the community in which he lives. The public welfare, the public morals, are objects of his care. He is responsible for the promotion, to the extent of his ability, of these great public interests.

He is under obligations to give time and thought and influence and labor to the purifying of the politics and the elevation of the morals of his own town or city. This one of his first and most imperative duties. If he shirks it, he is faithless to his calling. If he is absorbed in business that he never takes time to attend primary meetings, and leaves all the great concerns of municipal government in the hands of corrupt and incapable men, he is allowing his business to strangle his religion.

If he is so eager to make money that he becomes timid in his advocacy of law and order, and unwilling to assist in the enforcement of the law for fear his trade may be injured, he shows very clearly that he has but a dim idea of what it means to be a Christian in business.

The man who habitually puts his own pecuniary interests above the interests of the Kingdom of God in the community where he lives, and who is unwilling to take any serious pecuniary risks in promoting the Kingdom of God, is a pretty poor sort of a Christian.

The hero of Mr. Reade's best is an Irishman, who was requested by a lady to do some work for her, which he performed to her complete satisfaction. "Pat," she said, "I'll treat you." "Heaven bless your honor, Ma'am." "What would you prefer? A pint of porter or a tumbler of grog?" "Well, Ma'am, I don't wish to be troublesome, so I'll take the one awhilst you're making the other."

AN ISSUE RAISED BY DEMOCRATS.

The Democrats appear to be hugging two foolish delusions. They strive to convince themselves that the Republicans are "trying to raise the tariff issue," and that the Republican party is depending upon General Butler or upon Tammany for success. Until the Democrats get rid of these notions, they cannot fight with intelligence or success.

The tariff question was raised, in spite of earnest Republican protests, by the Democrats in Congress. This was done, not by irresponsible individuals, but by the election of a Speaker on that issue, by the appointment of the most zealous free-trader in the House as chairman of the Ways and Means Committe, by the action of a Democratic caucus formally adopting the Morrison bill as a party measure, and by the votes of four-fifths of the Democratic Representatives for that measure. They raised the issue, and it will not down at their bidding. They threatened, disordered and postrated industry for months, while Republicans at every step anxiously urged them not to curse the country by reckless and fruitless agitation. It seemed good to the Democratic party to elect members of Congress in 1882 expressly because they were pleged to cut down the tariff. That "raised the issue," and now the people are going to have it settled. It seemed good to the Democratic Representatives to make tariff reduction not only a party question, but the only party question in Congress. The people propose to settle that question. It pleased the Democratic Representatives to assail manufacturers as "licensed robbers," and the men employed in branches of productive industry as "thieving monopolists." Now the question has got to be settled, not in the interest of any party, but in order that the public prosperity may be restored.

The Republican party is ready to mee that question. It knows that the protective policy, which the Republicans adopted against Democratic opposition, and which would have been overthrown in any year of the past twenty-three but for the Republican party, has met the approval of the people. It welcomes the open opposition of the late Republican free-traders, and has faith that the people, who appreciate that policy, will not allow it to be overthrown by direct assault, or undermined by another swindle like the one to which the Democratic party restored in 1844. Nor have we any fear that this great and beneficent national policy will be defeated through the ability of the Democratic and Dependent free-traders in manufacturing and circulating falsehoods. They did not defeat General Garfield in that way, and they will fare no better with Mr. Blaine.

It follows that the Republicans are not depending upon General Butler, or John Kelly, or anybody else. Before the Democratic Convention met, when no one believed that the usual Democratic quarrel would amount to anything, the Republicans were honestly and firmly convinced that Mr. Blaine could not be beaten by any candidate who could be named against him. They are of that opinion still. The free-trader deserters have proved fewer in number than the Republicans expected. The Democratic voters, who come to the support of the Republican party because of its unequivocal defence of the tariff, have proved more numerous than anybody expected. But Republicans expected and desired such a readjustment of the elements composing the two parties as might result from a square issue between the policy which the Democratic party adopted in Congress and the policy which the Re[illegible] years. The sooner that readjustment comes the better for industry of every kind. It has become necessary to the country to know whether the Republican policy is to stand or not.

If General Butler, or John Kelly, or anybody else wishes to help the Republican party because he approves its policy, or because he does not dare to turn over the Government to a set of blundering demagogues who have not the sense to frame a policy, or the courage to stick to it over night, his aid will be welcome. But if anybody meditates interfering in the contest, not because of his honest beliefs, but to gratify any personal interest or feeling, we beg him to stand out of the way, until the people can decide fairly and beyond dispute whether they desire to overturn the Republican policy of protection to industry. That decision has become necessary to every industry and to every business interest.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

SETTING POOR CLEVELAND A HARD TASK.—There is and can be no doubt about the declarations of the Republican Convention upon the subject of tariff and revenue. They distinctly and unequivocally commit the party to the policy of protection . . . The writers of the Democratic tariff plank were not so fortunate. Serious doubt is expressed as to their meaning. . . . Their declaration is understood in one way by some people and in another way by other people. Some are sure that it means protection, and some that it means free trade. It remains for Mr. Cleveland to say what he understands it to mean, and to say it clearly. If there is anything ambigious about the platform, there must at least be nothing ambigious about the opinions of the candidate.—*New York Sun.*

THE CURTIS THEORY OF CONVENTIONS.—The Independents of the University Club Theatre were very enthusiastic for Cleveland, but they declined to formally adopt him as their nominee. That was certainly consistent. If they had adopted him it would have been the signal for a new bolt. Several delegates would have declared it "instructing," and would have said firmly: "We carry our sovereignty under our hats." The obvious duty of conventions is to avoid nominating and leave delegates and the public to work their will at the polls in their own way. For it is the scattering vote that counts, and the organized vote is an affront to all manner of independence.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

A SENSIBLE DEMOCRATIC OPINION.—The letter of Mr. Blaine accepting the nomination of the Republican party to the highest office in the gift of the people is a masterly production. Logical in its style, shrewd in its aims, and strong in its array of every available force for its own advantage, it deserves and must command universal attention. . . .

As a whole the letter will strengthen Mr. Blaine as a candidate for the suffrages of the people. It is carefully drawn, and presents a plausible view of the further gain to be made by placing his wing of the Republican party in power, and of the disasters likely to result if the opposition should be successful.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

A STORY OF LONDON LIFE.—The circumstances were very pathetic. The ruined gentleman continued to maintain the wife of his affections in a life of ease by presenting himself as a one-legged beggar on a crowded city crossing, notwithstanding the conviction that it would one day bring him to grief. He was finally run over by his own wife's brougham. She had never suspected what his business was till she saw the victim of the accident.—*Notes and Queries.*

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.
THE GAZETTE will be pleased to receive at all times communications upon current topics. Anonymous communications however cannot be noticed. In all cases the writer's name is required, (not for publication) as a guarantee of good faith.

Republican Nominations.

PRESIDENT:
HON. JAMES G. BLAINE, of Maine.

VICE-PRESIDENT:
GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN, of Illinois.

ELECTORS-AT-LARGE:
CALVIN WELLS, JOHN LEISENRING, JAMES DOBSON.

DISTRICT ELECTORS:

Dis.		Dist.	
1	Edwin T. Stuart.	15	Joseph L. Hennings.
2	John Mundell.	16	James A. Ege
3	Wm J. McLaughlin.	17	Joseph B Hellman.
4	Edwin I. Levi.	18	B. F. Junkin.
5	Joseph B. Altemus.	19	Thomas B. Bryson
6	Horace A. Beale	20	William P. Duncan.
7	Alfred F. Fackenthal	21	W. J. Hutchman
8	J. McIlvae.	22	George L. Oliver.
9	Jas. P. Wickersham	23	Josiah Cohe
10	Samuel B. Thatcher.	24	Michael Weyand.
11	John Shbold.	25	C. A. Randall
12	Daniel Edwards.	26	Cyrus Kitchen.
13	P. W. Sheafer.	27	B. Woods.
14	Lane S. Hart.		

STATE.

CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE:
EDWIN S. OSBORNE, of Luzerne County.

—We are surprised at some of the reckless assertions made by some of our esteemed contemporaries. Do they consider that facts that are matters of record and about which there can be no dispute, facts that are notorious are to be supplanted by a bald assertion in an editorial paragraph? It would seem so. The Doylestown *Democrat* of this week, furnishes an example of the way bare assertion is made to supplant undisputed facts. For instance, look at this sentence:

"When the government was turned over to the Republican party in 1861 economy and public honesty were the rule."

Nothing could be further from the truth. When the Republican party took hold of the reigns of government in 1861, the Democratic party was run by men who had stolen everything they could place their hands upon. Mr. Floyd, the Secretary of the Treasury managed to abscond, leaving the government penniless; a clerk of the Secretary of the Interior had run off with $870,000 and disappeared. United States forts and custom houses were seized by Democrats, and there was absolutely nothing left when the Republican party came in power, that it was possible for Democrats to remove. These are historical facts, and yet the historical editor of the *Democrat* prates of Democratic public honesty in 1861.

THE VOTE IN NEW YORK.

There has been considerable arguing concerning the vote by which Cleveland carried New York as compared with votes before and since. The comparison will be found in these figures.

1880

Hancock,	[illegible]	
Garfield's plurality		21,033

1882

Folger, Rep	342,461	
Cleveland, Dem	535,318	
Cleveland's plurality		192,854

1883.

Carr, Rep	446,108	
Maynard, Dem	427,525	
Carr's plurality		18,583

It will be seen that Cleveland received only 807 votes more for Governor than Hancock received for President, when Garfield defeated Hancock by 21,033 votes, Garfield's vote beats Cleveland's 20,226. There is not much comfort in these figures to the Democracy, when it considered that a full vote will surely be polled this year.

—Every day some conspicuous man takes leave of his past respectability and publicly joins William M. Evarts, Sherman S. Rogers, Governor Long, Senators Edmunds, Hawley, Hoar and the rest of the "riff raff" surrounding Mr. Blaine. At a great ratification meeting in Worcester, Mass., on Tuesday evening Judge E. Rockwood Hoar shamelessly proclaimed his devotion to the Republican party and its candidates, and moreover was mean enough to characterize the bolters by the neatest illustration of the campaign: "Imagine a party," said Judge Hoar "based on the dislike of an individual." Any such party which announces itself will, for the verdict of the people, receive very much such a verdict as I saw recently in the case of a baby found dead: 'That it came to its death in the manner following, to wit, it was born dead.'"

—The virtuous Democratic papers that declared that the tariff was not an issue this campaign, and that the personal qualifications of the candidates were the chief things to be considered, in view of recent developments, now want to abandon that ground and hunt up some other issue.

—The Rev. DeWitt Talmage says that he has no expectations that Cleveland will carry New York State—not even if all the Independents vote for him. The working people, who will vote for Blaine, he believes, will more than offset any possible Republican defection.

—"The last ten years of Democratic rule cost but $572,876,090.—*Doylestown Democrat.* To this sum must be added the entire expense of the war of the rebellion, and then the figures will show what the last ten years of Democratic rule cost the country.

—The Republicans of West Virginia have nominated Judge Edwin Maxwell for governor. He is also the candidate of the Greenbackers.

NOW AND THEN.—In 1856 Thomas A. Hendricks, then Commissioner of the Land Office, testified under oath that he had enacted force contributions from the clerks under him to make good a deficiency in the accounts of the Pensylvania Democratic State Central Committe. Mr. Hendricks is now in favor of turning all the Republicans out of office and supplanting them with Democrats. It is obvious that Mr. Hendricks is consistently for reform.

BEECHER ON BLAINE'S SLANDERERS.

FROM HENRY WARD BEECHER'S SERMON PREACHED AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH, NOVEMBER 14, 1880.

That there has been a most deliberate conspiracy carried out in all its parts with foresight, with malign and infamous intent, to destroy the name of James G. Blaine, I have no more doubt than I have that I stand here, or that the devil goes to and fro seeking whom he may devour, up and down among them. I have watched the progress of it. I have seen the venomous thrusts that have been made at him—a man I believe as pure as any other man that walks the earth, as conscientious, as sensitive to everything that is pure and virtuous; a Christian man, a Christian teacher, a good father and husband and neighbor, a good man, whose whole life has been the earning of a reputation and a character that should rank him among the good men of the earth. I am not speaking of the miserable scribblers that have sought to join his name in the transaction of money matters. He has not a friend who, dying to-day, would not be proud to put his estate into the hands of James G. Blaine to take care of those whom he loved. Trust is unbounded in him; yet they tried to make him a miserable thief and liar, and to discrown him. They seem to think that a noble citizen, standing high in the estimation of the world, is lawful prey, and that they are to be credited with skill, with power and greatness, that know how to disrobe him and to tarnish his glory, which is the glory of the Nation. I say these things with grief. I would not say them if the indignation of the Lord did not stir me to the very bottom, and if I did not desire to have it known for generations to come that the men who undertook, by lies, by forgery and by persistence in them, to blight a fair fame, that on that man should rest the indignation of the Lord and of the Nation, so that the people should be the voice of God come to judge such a man. It will come, it has come, and, as when the thunder breaks in the summer among the mountains, its crash is caught up by this mountain and thrown to that and to that, and goes echoing down upon the horizon, so down through the course of time the men that have conspired in this infamous thing will have the thunder of indignation still reverberating to the last day.

The above eloquent and powerful investive against the enemies of Mr. Blaine is as true now as it was when Mr. Beecher delivered it, and his present attitude makes it far more interesting. It is only right to warn our readers, however, that we have taken the liberty to substitute in the above for the name of General Garfield, which Mr. Beecher used, the name of the man whom Gen. Garfield selected as the chief officer of his administration, and whom he held as his most trusted and confidential friend to the day of his death.

VIEWS OF A MANUFACTURER

WHY HE WANTS BLAINE ELECTED—HOW THE WORKINGMEN WILL VOTE.

A representative of the *Journal* fell into conversation with the treasurer of one of the leading corporations in the State, listening rather than talking except to ask a few questions. "I, in common with manufacturers generally, I think, am greatly interested in the pending election. If the party which stands by Protection is successful, I think it will be a lasting victory for American industries. I was in Washington several times while the Morrison Tariff bill was before the committee and the House, and what I saw and heard I am fully persuaded that a Democratic Congress and President would be sure to so meddle with the tariff as to bring ruin to our manufacturing enterprises. I am, therefore, more interested in this election than I have been in any that preceded it." "But the Democrats in part propose to ignore the tariff issue," interposed the *Journal* representative." "They cannot do it," was his response "They have raised the issue, they have alarmed every industrial interest in the country, and now it is too late to avoid meeting it before the people. They have got to do it. There is no room for evasion. They shall not spring upon us another Morrison Tariff bill unless they can control Congress in the next election." "You are a pretty radical Republican," remarked the *Journal* man. "On the contrary," was the response, "I have not voted for the head of the Republican ticket in Massachusetts for two years. In other words, I voted for Gen Butler in 1882 and 1883. I know him, and as far as I know him, I believe that he was abused. So I voted for him. Otherwise I am and have been a Republican, but not a shouter. This year, however, I am in earnest—not because I am a Blaine man, but because I am Republican and a Protectionist. I like Mr. Blaine's letter of acceptance. I believe the time has come for an American policy. It is a cause for humiliation to this great country that it is defenceless, and that a fourth-rate power with a war ship can insult us and bombard our great cities. It is enough to condemn the Democrats in Congress for all time that they refused to vote money to fortify our cities and to continue the building of a navy. We must have a navy; and that should be built by several private yards, so that there should be plants to construct merchant ships when needed. I do not believe that the Democratic party as represented in Congress, has the business capacity and the courage to undertake these things."

I must say that I was pleased with that part of Senator Hoar's speech about the Copia outrage. It is about time these wrongs be talked of as they deserve." "How will the men in your mills vote?" was asked. "If it is between Blaine and Cleveland, a large majority will vote for Blaine; but if General Butler should run as a third candidate he would get a large number of votes and Cleveland would be third in the race. Seven-eighths of them voted for Gen. Butler last year, and he is very strong with them. They are pretty well instructed on the bearing of the Tariff question upon their interests."

Such is the substance of a conversation with a young man who has spent his life in the service of a corporation which gives employment to 1,600 men and women.—*Boston Journal.*

—Emancipation day will be celebrated on the 5th of August by the colored citizens of Western Pennsylvania.

IRISHMEN AND THE TARIFF.

The Irish-American mass-meeting at Chickering Hall was a conclusive proof that the Republican campaign is aggressive. Every speaker referred to the tariff as the great issue of the election and denounced the Democretic party as truckling to England in advocating free trade and in nominating Governor Cleveland. The enthusiasm of the audience was infectious. A great body of Irishmen, who have steadily voted the Democratic ticket year after year, emphatically condemned both the nomination and the platform of that party as an insult to themselves and to all American workingmen. Democracy, with its free trade tendencies and affiliations, was repudiated. Republicanism, with its American ideas and principles, was cordially accepted.

This result ought not to surprise any one who has made a careful study of Irish history. For the Irish people have a history and they have not forgotten it. It is the history of a people starved, impoverished and crushed by the cruel greed of England's commercial policy. From the time of the conquest to the opening of the present century the English people acted upon the principle that Ireland must be made a market for their manufactures and its own industries sacrificed. One great industry after another was destroyed by repressive legislation. The Irish were forbidden to export live cattle and a great trade was broken up in the interest of English farmers. In like manner sheep-farming and the manufacture of woolen goods were interrupted. When English brewers were growing rich, Irish brewers were forced to import hops from England and were not allowed to export malt or beer. Until 1771 the exportation of woolens, glass and other Irish manufactures was prohibited in the interest of England. The general effect of English legislation was to destroy Irish industries, to cut off the island from the exchanges of the world, and to force the population back upon an exhausted soil, and then by means of the minute subdivision of land and iniquitous laws to place agriculture on a starvation basis. There was only one exception, and it serves to show what the island might have done if its industries had been promoted by a generous policy. By modifications of the Navigation acts and by the payment of bounties the manufacture of white and brown linens was encouraged in the North of Ireland. It has remained a profitable industry to this day—a witness to the prosperity which might easily have been secured if English greed had not prevailed. After the Union the barries of restrictive policy were thrown down. Under free trade Ireland was admitted to competition with England manufacturers. But it was then too late to save the cruelly misgoverned island. English manufactures were firmly established; great masses of capital had been accumulated, artisans had received an industrial training. Irish industries could not be built up under English free trade. They required the same degree of protection and encouragement which American manufactures have obtained under the high tariffs. The Irish people had no choice. They were forced back upon the soil. They must either remain in their scanty holdings, pay rack rents and starve, or else emigrate. English free trade could do nothing for them. Agriculture did not offer them the bare means of subsistence. There was no alternative except emigration. Have the Irish people any reason to be grateful to England for the commercial policy under which they have been ruined at home and driven into exile? No reason that English historians have ever been able to ascertain. One of the greatest of them pronounced the English commercial system in its effects upon Ireland the most deliberate and selfish tyranny the world has ever seen.

Why, then, should Irish-Americans who have memories and are familiar with the history of their country vote with and for a political party which is striving to work out the ends of free trade, the present commercial policy of England? It is for the interest of England that the markets of the world should be opened to its manufactures and this country restricted to what are known as the cheapest products. If free trade had prevailed, American manufactures would long ago have been crushed. America would have been the victim of England's commercial policy as Ireland has been.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—Mr. George William Curtis was the chief figure in the Democratic Dependent Conference and read the formal address of principles, but he left some things unexplained. He did not explain why he himself now intends to vote for Mr. Hendricks, whom in 1876 he denounced as the ally of slavery, and a candidate acceptable only to Confederates, Copperheads, inflationists and hypocritical reformers. He did not explain why he, the acknowledged leader of Civil Service reform, should desert the party which had followed Mr. Eaton's advice and enacted the first practical measure for reforming the evils of the Civil Service. He did not explain why he should desert the party the day after it had adopted in National Convention a Civil Service plank framed by his own hand. He did not explain why he had gone over to the Democratic party, after having repeatedly denounced it as incapable of accomplishing any practical reform or of serving any useful or patriotic purpose—a party that is "very hungry and, as you may well believe, very thirsty." and is held together only by greed for spoil and the hope of plunder. He did not explain why he had bolted a nomination which he himself helped to make the unanimous voice of the convention. Finally, he did not explain the real secret of the bolt, which he had confided in May last to Mr. S. A. Kitzmiller. "The independents are anti-protection, and whoever we do elect must favor revenue reform."

STILL THEY COME.—The Cincinnati *Celtic-American*, the Irish-American organ of that neighborhood, hoists the Blaine and Logan ticket, and says its choice is made upon grounds which should decide every member of the Celtic race,

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

William M. Evarts speaking from the historical standpoint at the Republican ratification meeting in New York on July 15th, stated that Protection means American Independence. To those who have not given the subject attention, that may seem to be merely a campaign averment thrown off to tickle the ears of the groundlings. The hard facts that we govern ourselves, make peace and war, and demean ourselves generally as an independent nation, are opposed to such a view. But, for all that, no more epigrammatic form was ever given to a great economical truth. Protection means that industrial independence without which political independence cannot be of any great value. If the doctrine of Free Trade, to which the Democratic party is wedded, but which half the time it lacks the moral courage to circumstantially avow, were now set up, the effects of the political independence won in the Revolution would in a large sense be frittered away.

The policy of Great Britain handed down from generation to generation and from dynasty to dynasty, has been to make her dependencies grow up in the manner that would be most profitable to the mother country. With this object held steadily in view it crushed out every industry in Ireland which could in any manner interfere with English operations. Petitions were piled on petitions to Parliament in the last century for the suppression of competition in whatever form it presented itself across the channel, and in most instances the prayer was granted. The application of the same principle brought on the Revolution in America. Industries of various kinds that conflicted with home enterprise were sternly forbidden. Trade was only allowed to the Colonies with those nations where British interests could not be injured. This policy was maintained by arms for long periods. A refusal to submit to that sort of national death was called rebellion and was treated accordingly. Ireland rebelled frequently and was defeated and crushed. The American Colonies rebelled and won their Independence.

But Great Britain has never ceased scheming to regain the commercial supremacy which it lost in this hemisphere over a century ago. In the treaty concluded by John Jay in the first years of the Republic, some of the fruits of victory were lost. Tariff arrangements were effected by which many American industries, which have since blossomed forth under Protection, were prematurely nipped in the bud. The war of 1812 was a reversion to the old method of shaping trade to suit itself by force of arms The purpose was by a series of outrages to force us again into war, which it was thought might lead to our subjugation once more. But continental complications and our own pluck defeated the scheme. The period during which competition was suppressed by the iron hand wherever it could be applied, gave England such a start that competition elsewhere in modern times is impossible, without a resort to what is known as Protection. That nation has accumulated such vast capital, skill and machinery that rivalry on the part of any other nation, unless artificial barriers are set up, is out of the question.

It was in obedience to traditional policy that England lent such aid and comfort to the Rebellion in the United States. It was quite evident that if we broke up into a number of jarring States no custom league for the protection of native industries would for a long time be agreed upon. It is a matter of doubt whether such zollverein could ever have been erected on the ruins of the political union. This would have been England's opportunity, and she was not slow to help secession to the best of her ability. For some reason, which need not now be explored, the Democratic party has for a long time been the efficient agent for the promotion of these schemes. Perhaps ignorance has as much to do with its doubtful course as anything else. In former times whenever it got into power it gravitated toward Free Trade. There is probably nothing more in it than a blind hereditary tendency. According as duties are reduced foreign trade is stimulated, American manufactures decline, and gold flows out of the country. There is a sort of importing bonanza for a season and then a general collapse. This has happened already several times. In addition the Democratic party, to all appearances, finding its spasmodic efforts at Free Trade to be too slow a process in depriving the country or the fruits of Independence, embraced the speedier method of breaking it up by the sword.

All these efforts were properly appreciated abroad. During the Civil War it will be remembered that the Southern leaders were, according to the British papers, statesmen, generals and heroes. The North it was said, was populated by the scum of Europe. If Judah P. Benjamin had not burned all his letters and private *memoranda*, probably some new light would have been thrown on that interesting subject. It is quite certain, however, that much of what is hidden from us now will be revealed to the next generation. The same general facts are observable now. Blaine is not at all popular in England. There is no mistake that British interests are allied with those of Cleveland and the Democracy. We notice that there is some dissatisfaction with the platform. It is treated like something bought and paid for, but in the delivery of which fraud had been perpetrated. But when the two-faced nature of Democratic platforms is better understood, there will be less dissatisfaction on that score.

The Free Trade toward which Democracy will certainly travel, platform or no platform, if it should ever gain supreme power, means that the articles, to the value of hundreds of millions of dollars, we now manufacture for ourselves, shall hereafter be made for us in England and elsewhere; that we shall order our industrial life in the way that will best promote the interests of rival nations; and that our skilled artizans shall emigrate, or enter into a losing and wasting struggle for life in connection with agriculture, which will then be frightfully overdone. It is quite evident that English manufacturers could afford to pay an enormous sum for such advantages as the Democracy hold out. Lyons in France, the centre of the silk trade, as well as Manchester, Sheffield and Birmingham would gain by subscribing to promote Democratic success. We do not say that they have, or that they are going to do so, for we do not know the facts. But there is money in the business, and it is not the first time a country has been sold out.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

CONGRESSMAN EVANS' SUCCESSOR.

The following communication, signed "A Republican of the District," appeared recently in the Philadelphia *Press*:

The idea which seems to permeate the minds of a few Republicans of the Bucks county portion of the Seventh Congressional District, that the Convention to meet in Norristown on the 25th of August should nominate a resident of that portion of the district, will appear to every one to be wrong in principle and wanting in wisdom, after they fully consider the agreement and precedents that should govern the action of the Convention, and the advantages secured to the interest of the district by the return of a member whose experience and education in matters of legislation are of much more value to the district than personal or sectional gratification.

In 1874, after a distinct and explicit agreement that the county and the candidate who received the nomination should be conceded it two successive terms, we made the first nomination under the present apportionment. The failure to specify a particular time for the existence of this agreement was not an oversight, but was done because they were acting and providing for the district under the particular apportionment, and every one accepted and expected it to remain in force as long as the district remained undisturbed; and further, every subsequent convention, by its own voluntary action, has ratified that agreement. In 1876, when Alan Wood declined a renomination, the Convention, by nominating I. N. Evans, a resident of the same county, stamped upon the agreement its unqualified approval.

Then in 1878, after the district had been represented the two successive terms by a resident of the Montgomery portion, this agreement was again endorsed by the Convention when it nominated William Godshalk, of Bucks. And, in 1880, so thoroughly did the party approve of the agreement that Mr. Godshalk was renominated by a convention which only existed merely in form; yet that mere formality placed upon that agreement the party's seal with such immutability that neither prejudice, personal ambition, nor sectional strife can break it, because such disregard of an agreement would forever blight the honesty and impair the integrity of our party management. And again, in 1882, notwithstanding the candidacy of Mr. Godshalk, who had served acceptably two successive terms, the party, true to its agreement, turned again to Montgomery county and selected Hon. I. N. Evans to represent it. This, then, is the agreement and here the precedents that should govern the action of our next convention, and to ignore either will not only display a want of sincerity, but will establish a new precedent, such as would inspire a most bitter fight upon the expiration of every single term, which, of course, could not be otherwise than detrimental to the interests of the district.

Dr. Evans has made a most excellent and efficient member, he is admittedly one of the ablest representatives either county has ever had, and to disregard his fitness, whose services are made much more valuable by his experience, would be to cause the district a loss such as every true, well meaning citizen should endeavor to avert.

VOICES OF REAL INDEPENDENTS.

It is amazingly impudent in the Dependents of New York to pretend that the Independents of Pennsylvania are with them. The address which was recently published, advocating Mr. Blaine in the strongest terms, was signed by nearly all the members of the late Independent Republican Committee of Pennsylvania, and there have been published also, as evidence of the feeling of the Independent voters, extracts from the letters of forty-seven of the leading men of that movement in thirty-nine counties of the State, showing that the voters with almost absolute unanimity support Mr. Blaine enthusiastically. A letter to *The Tribune* from Mr. J. Granville Leach, one of the organizers of the Independent movement in 1881 and 1882, in whose offices the headquarters mainly were and the letters and correspondence of the committe now remain, says "You can safely say that "of these 50,000 Independent Republi-"cans not 1,000 oppose Mr. Blaine's elec-"tion I *know* of what I speak." The letters published not only sustain this view fully, but add points of especial interest; for example:

Alexander C. Crawford, Allegheny Co., writes: "The 'holier than thou' idea of a "few New York malcontents can have no "supporters among the Republicans of "Western Pennsylvania, who have long "and earnestly struggled to bring about "the results so successfuly accomplished "by the Chicago Convention."

George N. Newbury, Bradford county, writes: "The nomination was the direct "outcome of the principle of district re-"presentation."

L. W. Minnich, Bedford county, writes "that the nomination of the unshackled "vote of the people's representatives is "the only legitimate outgrow of Inde-"pendent Republican principles."

James Pott, Fulton county, writes: "The Independent revolt of 1882 accom-"plished its object."

Dallas C. Irish, Lawrence county, says: "This is the first instance within my "memory that we had a President nomi-"nated by the popular voice and expressed "in convention by duly elected represen-"tatives."

C. P. Weaver, Montgomery county: "Let it be known that when the people "speak we are Republicans, and mean "to obey."

Burd S. Patterson, Schuylkill county, hits the nail on the head, saying of the Dependents: "Their reasons are incon-"clusive, and their position untenable.—"Free Trade seems to be the only reason "in explanation of their action, and Free "Trade is not a Republican doctrine."

From these and many other letters equally pointed, it appears that the genuine Independents of Pennsylvania look upon the Dependents of New York with contempt, and are not disposed to give any countenance to the Free Trade bolt engineered by the British press in this country.

MR. PEPPER AND HIS PASSPORT.

The Rev. George W. Pepper, who made a stirring speech at the meeting of Irishmen in favor of Blaine and Logan at Chickering Hall, on Monday evening, said to a *Tribune* reporter. "I see the *Evening Post* to-day has an editorial in which it says that my statement in my speech at the Irish Blaine meeting Monday night, in regard to my experience with English policemen, to whom I showed a passport signed by Mr. Blaine, is untrue. The facts are these: During the summer in which Garfield was shot I was visiting Ireland. While I was at the house in which I was born, in the County Down, the neighbors asked me to deliver a lecture on "America and the Americans," and I did so. In the course of it I said we had two millions of women in America, any one of whom was the equal of Queen Victoria and many were superior in their readiness to aid the suffering The next day two policemen called on me and told me that I had made remarks tending to lower the Queen in the estimation of her subjects and that they had been ordered to call upon me I knew that under the law in that country a man could be thrown into prison and kept there for seventeen months without trial, and I did not know what was best to do. Suddenly I remembered my passport Garfield was dying and I knew it was useless to appeal to Minister Lowell. With all the emphasis that I could command I read the passport aloud to the policemen and at the end showed them the name of James G. Blaine signed to it in bold characters, and I said 'If you lay a hand upon me that man will protect me, no matter how far away I may be.' I could see that this had a great effect upon them. They went away and did not molest me further."

—It is estimated that not less that 200,000 persons have been drawn to Dayton, O., by the soldiers' reunion.



THE GREAT DR. DIO LEWIS

His Outspoken Opinion.
The very marked testimonials from College Professors, respectable Physicians, and other gentlemen of intelligence and character to the value of Warner's SAFE Cure published in the editorial columns of our best newspapers, have greatly surprised me. Many of these gentlemen I know and reading their testimony I was impelled to purchase some bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure and analyze it. Besides, I took some, swallowing three times the prescribed quantity. I am satisfied the medicine is not injurious, and will frankly add that if I found myself the victim of a serious kidney trouble I should use this preparation. The truth is, the medical profession stands dazed and helpless in the presence of more than one kidney malady while the testimony of hundreds of intelligent and very reputable gentlemen hardly leaves room to doubt that Mr. H. H. Warner has fallen upon one of those happy discoveries which occasionally bring help to suffering humanity.

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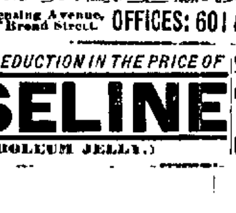
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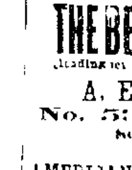
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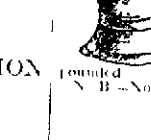
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On the Bound Brook Railroad, to commence on the 17th of July and continue to the 6th of September, the formal opening being on SUNDAY, the TWENTIETH OF JULY, and the closing on SUNDAY, the THIRTY FIRST OF AUGUST, 1884.

SPEAKERS ENGAGED

July.

Sunday, 20 Hon. A. B. Dailey, Brooklyn, N. Y., and J. Clegg Wright, England
Tuesday, 22 Mrs. F. S. Lillie, Philadelphia, Pa.
Wednesday, 23 J. Clegg Wright
Thursday, 24 Mrs. R. S. Lillie
Friday, 25 Edgar W. Emerson, Manchester, N. H. He will also from the 26th to the 28th inclusive follow each Lecture from the public platform with Spirit delineations
Saturday, 26 J. Clegg Wright
Sunday, 27 Mrs. Emma H. Britten, England, and J. Frank Baxter, Boston
Tuesday, 29 J. Frank Baxter.
Wednesday, 30 J. Clegg Wright.
Thursday, 31 Mrs. Emma H. Britten

August.

Friday, 1, J. Clegg Wright.
Saturday, 2 Nellie J. T. Brigham, Colerain, Mass
Sunday, 3, Nellie J. T. Brigham, and Mrs. Emma H. Britten
Tuesday, 5
Wednesday, 6 Mrs. A. M. Glading, Philadelphia, Pa
Thursday, 7 J. Clegg Wright
Friday, 8 Mrs. A. M. Glading
Saturday, 9 J. Clegg Wright.
Sunday, 10 J. W. Fletcher, A. M. and P. M.
Tuesday, 12 F. O. Matthews, Brooklyn
Wednesday, 13 Dr. J. M. Peebles, Hammonton, N. J. "Foreign Travels."
Thursday, 14, J. Clegg Wright,
Friday, 15 F. O. Matthews,
Saturday, 16
Sunday, 17 Abbie N. Burnham, Boston, and J. Clegg Wright
Tuesday, 19 Abbie N. Burnham.
Wednesday, 20 C. Fannie Allyn, Stoneham, Mass.
Thursday, 21 Abbie N. Burnham
Friday, 22 C. Fannie Allyn
Saturday, 23 Lyman C. Howe, Fredonia, N. Y.
Sunday, 24 C. Fannie Allyn, and Lyman C. Howe.
Tuesday, 26, Lyman C. Howe
Wednesday, 27 C. Fannie Allyn.
Thursday, 28 Lyman C. Howe.
Friday, 29 F. O. Matthews
Saturday, 30, J. Clegg Wright.
Sunday, 31, Dr. J. M. Peebles, and J. Clegg Wright.

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The Bucks County Gazette.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 31, 1884.

Entered at the Bristol Post Office as second class matter

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BRISTOL POST OFFICE.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

NEW YORK—Arrives 7.00 and 11.15 A. M., and 7.30 P. M. Closes 7.00 and 11.15 A. M., 3.00 and 6.40 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA—Arrives 7.00 and 8.45 A. M., and 5.00 and 7.30 P. M. Closes 8.15 and 10.15 A. M., and 6.30 P. M.

TULLYTOWN, NEWTOWN, &c.—Arrives 11.30 A. M. Closes 3.00 P. M.

CROSS ROADS, FALLSINGTON AND EDDLEY—Arrives 11.00 A. M. Closes 11.30 A. M.

BRISTOL, TULLYTOWN, PENN'S VALLEY AND NEWVILLE—Arrives 1.00 P. M. Closes 8.00 A. M.

TRENTON—Arrives 10.00 A. M. and 4.00 and 7.30 P. M. Closes 8.00 A. M., and 1.00 and 6.40 P. M.

WORTHINGTON—Arrives 10.00 A. M.

Mails for the West and South go by every Philadelphia mail.

Letters for direct mail for New York City closes at 6.30. Post Office closes at 8 P. M. Saturday night at 8.30 P. M.

W. B. BAKER, P. M.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

For Philadelphia.

BROAD STREET STATION—2 42, 5 35, 6 30, 6 54, 7.23, 7 50, 8.10, 8.23, 9 46, 10 58 A. M., 12 15, 1 58, 3.52, 5 05, 8 31, 4.11, 5.48, 7 06, 7.30, 7 36, 9.38, 11 20 P. M. Sundays—8 10, 9 00 A. M., 12 25 P. M., 6.08, 7 15, 9.28 P. M.

From Philadelphia.

BROAD STREET STATION—12 01, 6.00, 6 50, 7 32, 8.00, 8 30, 10 00, 11 15 A. M., 12.01, 2 00, 3 26, 4 30, 5 00, 5 25, 6 00, 6 02, 6 35, 7 15, 8 05, 11.15 P. M. Sundays—12.01, 7 45, 8 30, 8 45 A. M., 2 00, 6 00 and 9 00 P. M.

For Trenton

12 01, 1 05, 7 28, 8 30, 8.41, 9 10, 11 00, 11 58 A. M., 12 54, 3 01, 4 19, 5 22, 5.36, 6 29, 6 42, 7 02, 7 54, 8 36 P. M. Sundays—8 16, 9.49 A. M., 3 00, 7 09, 8 36 P. M.

From Trenton

3 22, 6 30, 7 00, 7 56, 8.00, 9.25, 10.41, 11.55 A. M., 4 00, 4.55, 5 49, 8.00, 8.50, 6.35, 6 52, 7 14, 7 16, 9 18, 11 00 P. M. Sundays—3.22 A. M., 12 01, 5.00, 5 51, 9 08, 11 00 P. M.

For New York

1 05, 7 28, 9 16, 11 56 A. M., 5 36, 6 42, 7 09, 8 36 P. M. Sundays—1 05, 9 16 A. M., 7.09, 8.36 P. M.

From New York.

3 20, 8 30, 11 10 A. M., 1 00, 5 00, 7 00, 12 00 night. Sundays—12 00 A. M., 4 00 P. M.

STEAMBOAT TIME TABLE.

CORINNE—For Philadelphia, 7.00 A. M. and 4 P. M.
" From Philadelphia, 2 and 6 P. M.
TWILIGHT.—For Philadelphia, 9.00 A. M., 5.00 P. M.
" From Philadelphia, 7.00 A. M., 3.00 P. M.
SILVER STAR.—For Philadelphia, 8.00 A. M.
" From Philadelphia 2.30 P. M.
" For Bordentown, 4.30 P. M.

SOCIETIES.

Hermione Lodge, 109, K. of P. Washington Hall, Saturday evenings.
Hopkins Lodge, 97, I. O. O. F. Washington Hall, Wednesday evenings.
Fidelity Council, 21, Jr. O. U. A. M. Mohican Hall, Thursday evenings.
Modern Tribe, Imp. O. R. M. Mohican Hall, Monday evenings.
H. Clay Beatty Post, 79, G. A. R. Mohican Hall, Every other Tuesday evening.
Bristol Lodge, 240, A. O. K. M. C. Mohican Hall, Friday evenings.
Bristol Lodge, 25, A. Y. M. Masonic Hall, Saturday evenings on or before full moon.
Bristol Division, 167, Sons of Temperance, Cabbage's Hall, Tuesday evenings.
Mechanics Washington Chamber, No. 2, O. K. F. Washington Hall, Thursday evenings.
H. Clay Beatty League, No 20, L. L. L. Mohican Hall, Every other Wednesday evening.

—The late rains in this vicinity have been of much value to farmers.

—John D. Sailer has purchased Philip Halzell's property, corner of Wood and Dorrance street, for $3,250.

—As soon as the work on Otter street is completed, which will be in a week or so, work will be resumed on Radcliffe street.

—The work on Otter street is progressing nicely, and it is said that it will prove to be one of the best streets in the borough.

—Full one half of the interments in Bristol this year are made at the Bristol Cemetery. To-day the 50th interment in the grounds will be made.

—The cellars are being dug at the property recently purchased by Pursell and Fenimore, on Radcliffe street, for new residences, which will be put up this season.

—Chief of Police of Trenton is in town to-day hunting up some parties that robbed a store there last night. One arrest was made and some of the property recovered.

—Jacob McBrien, of Bristol, is a candidate for County Commissioner on the Democratic ticket. Mr. McBrien's long and unswerving devotion to the Democratic party deserves recognition at their hands.

—The Wood street A. M. E. Church will hold a meeting in the Bristol Grove next Sunday. It will be addressed by Bishop R. H. Cain, Ex-President Lee of Wilberforce College, and others. The public are invited.

—A portion of a colored picnic from Wilmington to Beverly Park visited Bristol about one o'clock to-day and invested some of their wealth in green apples and kindred eatables.

—Harrison's barn near the Red Lion was burnt down last night, with a number of live stock, a large quantity of hay and grain and farming implements. While the fire was in progress thieves broke into and ransacked the house.

—The fire bell has been removed from the bell tower, which was in a dangerous condition, to the roof of engine house No. 1. It was tried yesterday. Notice was given beforehand by posters that the bell would be rung in order to allay any apprehension of a fire.

—Twenty shares of the stock of the Bristol Water Company, the property of the estate of C. C. Douglass, was sold at public sale last Tuesday to William Kinsey for $40 per share. Also ten shares of the Bristol Cemetery Company to William Blackwood for $42 75 per share, and twenty-eight shares to A. J. Hibbs at $40 per share.

—The Harvest Home Excursion of Bucks and Burlington counties to Cape May takes place next Saturday. Starting from Bordentown the Siver Star takes passengers as far as Tullytown, where it connects with the John A. Warner, the latter boat taking the passengers to Race street wharf, connecting with the magnificent steamer Republic. The fare for the round trip is only 75 cents.

—On Tuesday night two attempts at burglary were made in Bristol. William Boos's sewing machine agency was visited. The burglars effected an entrance by breaking a window in the back door, reaching through and undoing the fastenings. They ransacked the place thoroughly, but did not carry anything away. The butcher shop of George Horn was also visited, the glass in the front window being removed, the money drawer was searched, but nothing found. A razor was left on the premises.

—The Montgomery almshouse has 185 inmates.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mrs. MARTHA TURNER is at Ocean Grove.

Miss ANNIE LANDRETH is at the White Mountains.

Miss LILLIAN TAYLOR, of Morrisville, is at Deal Beach.

Mr. WILLIAM F. BAILEY and family are at Pitman Grove.

Captain and Mrs. J. CONE are at the Stockton, Cape May.

Miss COMSTOCK, of Lockport, N. Y., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Dr. Weaver.

Miss LAURA BELLE WARWICK has gone to Doylestown to spend a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. LOUIS HOGUET are enjoying life among the Catskill mountains.

HARRY HAYWARD, of Germantown, is visiting his relatives, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Slack.

CHARLES EARL HELLINGS starts tomorrow for a trip to Boston on the steamship Spartan.

The Misses ANNA and MARY TAYLOR, of Morrisville, have just returned home from the Catskills.

Captain LEMUEL JARVIS and family are taking a trip to Boston on the new Schooner "Margaret May."

Mrs. EDWARD DARLINGTON, of Rosedale, Chester county, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Sarah Townsend.

Miss MAGGIE MULL, of Morrisville, is spending a few weeks with her school friend, Miss McCray, at Cape May.

Messrs. WILLIAM H. GRUNDY, B. F. GILKESON, CHARLES E. SCHEIDE and JOSHUA PEIRCE, all of the Second ward, spent Sunday at the Sunset hotel, Barnegat City.

—The failure of Lloyd Fulmore, of Hatboro, is a serious affair to many people of that vicinity, and the losses are heavy. An exchange gives these particulars: Lloyd Fulmore purchased the old mill property about six years ago for $12,000. The full value of the property was covered by judgments and mortgages. He spent about $2,000 on the old mill. Last fall he undertook to build a new mill, which cost for the building about $7,000. The new machinery and new engine cost about $17,000. The old holders of mortgages released the ground that the new mill was built upon. The parties who furnished the bricks, lumber, labor and mason work, released upon representations of Lloyd Fulmore, giving priority to a judgment of the Jenkintown National Bank for $9,000 and claim for the machinery of $15,000. The parties who furnished material for the building and who released, claim that they did so under the representations of T. Lloyd Fulmore, that the only claim to precede theirs was to be that of $15,000 of Allison & Co., for machinery. This looked to them all right, as he declared that as soon as the mill was complete, parties were ready to loan him $20,000 to pay off everything. Parties in Hatboro have a joint judgment for borrowed money and endorsements for $27,000. Other judgments have been entered up to the amount altogether of $88,000 above the mortgage debt, which is said to be $15,000. Writs have been pushed for the sale of his personal property for money he owing to his family. The Hatboro bank loses nothing. The Jenkintown bank has $37,000 entered up to cover the indebtedness of that institution, which is probably one-fourth that amount.

BLAINE ENTHUSIASM IN WESTERN NEW YORK.

The enthusiasm for Blaine in Western New York is beyond all precedent for the opening of a campaign. One of the leading merchants of Buffalo, whose business brings him in communication with the principal farmers and country dealers in the neighboring counties, informs us that he has never known a time when political favor appeared to run so strongly in one direction. Blaine is the universal favorite, even among those who have been counted upon to support Cleveland. This is straightforward testimony, and it is from one who, personally, is not an admirer of the Republican candidate.—*Buffalo Commercial-Advertiser (Rep.)*

—Cures for cholera are many and various, but the palm for simplicity and originality must be awarded to that ascribed by M. Delpit to the inventive genius of the playwright, Theodore Barriere. This gentleman, it appears, was seized with symptoms of cholera in 1854, and at once put his system into practice. He drank neat brandy all day, rode hard between times, returned home exceedingly drunk, slept for thirty hours, and woke up perfectly well.

—John C. Eno, the defaulting bank president, has rented "a splendidly furnished residence" in Quebec, and has been joined there by his wife and three young daughters, from New York.

—Archibald C. McEvoy is erecting a $20,000 stone residence of beautiful design on the river bank at Beverly, N. J., on a choice lot purchased of Rev. M. S. Hofford, of Morrisville.

—The Baltimore and Ohio telegraph company has announced a reduction in rates between Philadelphia and Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland and Columbus.

—The use of opera chairs, instead of pew in churches, is being advocated in NewYork. One house of worship already has them in use in the gallery.

—A very important session of the Convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel workers will open in Pittsburg on August 5.

—A large party of Hungarians are leaving Catasauqua for Delaware, where they expect to get work during the coming fruit season.

—John Wolf, of Quakertown, has more than 1000 silk worms, some of which are spinning.

—Eldest printer in Pennsylvania is William Elliott, of Lewistown, whose age is

—List of letters remaining in the Bristol post office, Wednesday evening, July 30th:—Bill Boos, Miss Mary C. Seneca Carey, Lizzie Dorn, Mrs. De Poortre, Francis, P. Ford, William C. Hibbs, Miss Katy, Edward Jones, Mrs. Sarah Romer.

—When it was proposed some time ago to employ Colonel Waring to present a plan for the drainage and sewerage of Philadelphia, patriotic Councilmen strenuously objected; it was true that Waring was an acknowledged authority on the subject, but he was not a Philadelphian. Better that we should continue to blunder than take advice from an outsider. It is interesting to observe that the engineers and municipal authorities of Paris, who have never been accused of underrating "home talent," have not been deterred by the fact that Colonel Waring is not a Parisian, or even a Frenchman, from accepting suggestions from him and even adopting his plans in their new public works. Though Paris, as a whole, is one of the best drained cities in the world, there are parts of old Paris that remained very damp and filthy, and for these as well as for newer sections the engineers have adopted substantially the plan which Colonel Waring applied with such success at Vicksburg as well as in many New England towns. The basis of his system, it will be remembered, is the entire separation of sewerage and drainage, the former being carried off in small pipes, with a smooth interior surface, which can be constantly cleaned, while the rainfall is carried off by surface drainage and is not allowed to enter the sewers at all. The adoption of this modern system by the most experienced engineers of Europe as well as of America is a fact of especial significance to us in Philadelphia where we still adhere to the antiquated system of large sewers, which have nothing to recommend them but their inordinate cost.—*Phila. Times.*

TIMELY SANITARY SUGGESTIONS.—The essential preventive of disease is cleanliness. Keep your houses, cellars, yards, vaults and sinks clean, wherever it can be done. Whitewash the walls of your houses, cellars, fences, outhouses, shops, factories, storehouses, and every other place about your premises where dampness exists, and where mould or mildew forms. It keeps the walls dry, sweet and clean, and prevents the accumulation of moisture, which promotes putrefaction, giving rise to fungi, which are thought by many to be a specific cause of disease. Avoid all collection of coal ashes mixed with kitchen garbage, slops, stagnant water, and other semi-solid or liquid filth, anywhere about your premises.

"Putrefaction and the effluvia from effete organic matter, are among the most active and preventable of the *localizing causes* of cholera and fevers. To prevent such evils, destroy noxious exhalations, is the chief object of all the processes of cleansing and disinfecting."

"Water is the universal agent for cleansing. Clothes-washing, scrubbing and flushing, will never be properly appreciated until the relation of the homely duties to the prevention of infection and disease is more generally understood.

"Sewers, house drains, waste pipes, and water closets, should be frequently flushed with water—let on the largest practical volume. Water closets and house drains should be flushed in this manner every day."

—The Dingley shipping bill is not getting fairly to work without a great deal of preliminary friction. That clause of it which prohibits the payment to seamen of any part of their prospective wages in advance has not only interfered with the operations of the boarding-house keeper, which would be a small matter, but has put the seaman himself, who is very improvident person, to considerable inconvenience. It will unquestionably benefit him in the end, but just at present it is causing him much embarrassment. Trouble has also arisen over the section of the bill which so changes the law as to permit the engagement of men at an American port for the outward journey only. As the standard of wages prevailing here is higher than that established abroad, masters bound for transatlantic ports are anxious to take advantage of the new rule an anxiety which the men are not unnaturally far from being willing to satisfy. It is evident that the public will have to wait a while before it can know exactly how the Dingley bill is going to work.

—According to the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* Minnesota is "the fishiest State in the Union and more of the finny tribe are taken out of the water within her limits than in any other State or Territory. There are in Minnesota more than one and a half millions of acres, in over 7,000 lakes, in all of which are to be caught some variety of game fish. This acreage does not include the rivers, which also abound in fish. The varieties caught are very numerous, the principal ones being black and striped bass, yellow perch, sunfish, wall eyed pike, pickerel, maskin-anunghay, (the Chippewa name for what is scientifically termed *Esox Estor*, and commonly called muskallonge,) and bream. The rivers furnish the sand pike, sheephead, buffalo, skipjacks, herring, all kinds of catfish and the dogfish.

CARLISLE AND BUTLER BOTH UNDERSTAND IT.—Next, Speaker Carlisle emphatically approves the Democratic platform as to the tariff, and says it means just what he means. He placed "Horizontal" Morrison in position to make war on home industries, as Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and there is not much reason to doubt that Morrison, who reported the platform, and Carlisle, who indorsed it, both understand what it means. So does General Butler, who said in conversation: "Think of it a moment. A Democratic committee refusing when "they must raise taxes to raise them in such a manner as best to sustain their own laboring men. Will that do? Are you ready to go into a contest with our opponents with such a platform?"

—The questions propounded to editors are sometimes peculiar. The other day a lady fond of recitations wrote to inquire "whether, in reciting Edger Allan Poe's raven, the refrain 'never more' should be spoken or croaked."

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

The present summer promises to be an important one for science in America. The annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science takes place this year at Montreal, from August 27th to September 2d, and is to be closely followed by the American Association meeting at Philadelphia, September 4th to 11th. An international electrical exhibition will be in progress in Philadelphia in September, with probably an electrical congress. A greater number of foreign savants will undoubtedly visit this country than were ever before present at one time.

After a visit to some of the Alaska glaciers, Mr. Thomas Meehan states that beneath the Muir glacier, said to be 400 miles long, flows a rapid torrent, which he estimates to be 100 feet wide and four feet in average depth, and which runs summer and winter without interruption. At its termination the glacier hangs over the sea, and gives off icebergs. Mr. Meehan remarks that the great ice sheets have their lakes, rapids, waterfalls, hills and valleys; that the waterways change their courses at times through the melting; and that melting progresses freely in the sun's rays, but not in the shade.

Mons. DeRochas intimates that Franklin was anticipated in his discovery of lightning conduction, as the ancient Etruscans appeared to understand the art of guiding the lightning. Servius relates that in ancient times the priests ignited their sacrifices by lightning, and on one occasion Tullius Hostilius neglected the precautions laid down by Numa and was struck dead in consequence.

In the Phillippine Islands luminous paint is used as a safeguard against earthquakes. Patches of the paint are so placed throughout dwellings that the occupants may be quickly guided to the street at night on the first warning of an earthquake. Time for escape is thus gained before the buildings fall.

Mr. Benj. Rhodes estimates the average power Niagara Falls as 7,000,000 horse power, on the total fall, including the rapids above, of 230 feet. He places the cost of a plant necessary to utilize this power, transform it into electricity, and transmit it anywhere within a radius of 500 miles, at $5,000,000,000. The economy of the power is shown by the calculation that its use instead of steam would effect a saving of $40 per annum in the cost of running each electric light used in the city of Buffalo.

Dr. Pehl, of St. Petersburg, has discovered that bacteria are much less numerous in running water than in still water having apparently the same chemical composition. He believes that germs are destroyed by rapid motion, and that water may be rendered comparatively pure by passing it through a centrifugal machine.

Two peaks of the Alps exceed 15,000 feet in height, and six or seven rise above 14,000 feet; while in the Himalayas more than 1,000 have been measured which exceed 20,000 feet, and it is estimated that at least 2,000 exceed this height. In the Himalayas the feat of climbing to an altitude of 14,000 feet was lately achieved by Mr. W. W. Graham, but this height must be surpassed by 5,000 feet before the highest point in the range can be reached.

Experiments have been made at Lyons with sheep's horn as a material for horse shoes. It is a little more expensive than iron, but it has proven to be more durable, and it offers the important advantage of keeping horses from slipping on city pavements.

Workmen in the St. Gothard Tunnel were affected with a peculiar disease, which seemed to be caused by minute worms. The same malady has been observed among brickmakers. From the latest researches it appears that the worms develop in muddy water, which the workmen carelessly drink.

Prof. G. W. Hough, director of the Dearborn Observatory, favors the theory that the much discussed red spot of Jupiter, which became visible several years ago and has just disappeared, is really a portion of the solid body of the planet which is obscured by clouds during long seasons. This view is confirmed by the fact that Hook and Cassini, in the years 1664, 1665 and 1665, observed a great spot on Jupiter, which spot reappeared and vanished eight times between 1655 and 1708, and was invisible from the latter year until 1713, its longest period of continuous visibility being three years and of absence five years.

A member of the London Anthropological Society lately discovered a primitive stone axe in actual use by a Londoner, who was chopping up firewood with it. The axe, whose keenly sharpened blade was a large piece of stone known as banded chert, was brought by a sailor from the Andaman Islands, in the Bay of Bengal.

Notwithstanding the belief of physicists that sunlight cannot penetrate far into the sea, Mr. S. I. Smith remarks that a comparative study of deep sea fishes and those from caves show conclusively that the darkness between 2,000 fathoms of sea water is very different from that of ordinary caverns, and that while it may be possible that this modification of the darkness of the ocean abysses is due to phosphorescence of the animals themselves it does not seem probable that it is wholly due to this cause.

Manganese is found by Mons. E. J. Maumene to exist in all wines, but in quantities too small to have any effect. In the cereals it is much more plentiful, and this chemist thinks that it may play a more important part in the life of animals than does iron.

Mons. Honigmann, of Aix-la-Chapelle, propels a locomotive without fire and without coal by means of caustic soda.

☞Fresh meat, juicy and tender, choice roasts, best steaks, excellent stews, nutritious soup pieces; beef, veal and mutton at the old established meat market at corner of Mill and Cedar streets. Charles H. Fenton, Proprietor.

—The National Guard of Pennsylvania will go into camp at Gettysburg, on Saturday, August 2d, for one week. The encampment promises to be the most brilliant military event of many years. A very large number of troops, both volunteer and veteran will be camped on the field, and a number of distinguished military leaders will honor the occasion with their presence. The week will be filled with drills, dress parades, reviews, receptions, and other festivities, while the historic ground on which the camp is pitched offers irresistible attractions to every American. For the purpose of affording all possible facilities for reaching the camp the Pennsylvania railroad will run a special train, leaving Philadelphia at 6 A. M. August 3d, and returning leave Gettysburg at 6 P. M. The fare for the round trip is $4. The tickets by these excursions are limited to one day.

—One year ago we called attention in our columns to Stewart & Hammond's Business College, and knowing the reputation of the Principals, we predicted for them a grand success. The imposing number of 310 pupils during the first 12 months, as appears in their catalogue, is pretty strong evidence that the prediction is fulfilled. The public might well ask the reason for this great popularity. If they send for their College Journal they will find a quick solution of the problem. They cannot read it without being convinced that there is brain power, enthusiastic energy, and love of the business in the two gentlemen who are at the head of this popular institution. We recommend our patrons to read their journal and catalogue, and they will become convinced that no better school of the kind exists in the country.

—Perhaps everybody does not know that the first American bank was opened at Boston. It began a three years' course in 1686, and loaned money on real an personal estate and imperishable merchandise. The second American bank was also opened there in 1714. It issued $400,000 of scrip, called merchants' notes, which sustained a good credit while the bank passed through its short career. In 1740 the Land Bank was organized by 700 or 800 persons to afford relief at a time of scarcity of specie. The specie bank was in operation at the same time, and these were the stepping stones to all the banks that were founded later on, and now Boston has fifty-nine national banks, a larger number than any city in the United States.

—A fire broke out on Sunday of last week in the grain fields of the southern part of San Joaquin Valley, California. It was extinguished by the farmers, but started again on Monday morning in a wheat field near Modeste. Two thousand men from different points hastened to the rescue, and after a desperate struggle the flames were subdued, but not until 6,000 acres of grain and six large dwellings had been destroyed. The loss is estimated at $150,000.

—Two leading firms in New York, Messrs. Samuel Colgate & Co., in John street, and Phelps, Dodge & Co., in Cliff street, have placed faucets in the front wall of their places of business with the inviting legend above them, "Ice water, free to all." Not a few thirsty pedestrians take advantage of the cooling draught thus offered.

—It may be of interest to those who make the subject as a study to know that there are only five genuine signatures of Shakespeare known to be in existence. One is in the London Library, the other in the British Museum, one attached to his will at Doctor's Commons, and two in possession of private collectors.—*Ex*

—The fruit growers and fruit buyers of Western New York are involved in a contest over the size of barrels in which apples may be packed for the trade.

—The East Cleveland Street Railroad Company on Saturday put into successful operation an electric road for the general public use.

☞A Stankowitch, the well-known and experienced piano tuner of Philadelphia, makes regular visits to Bristol to tune the instruments of his regular customers, and will also accommodate parties at any time through the year. Orders can be left at the GAZETTE office or sent to him at 1534 Vine street, Philadelphia, and will receive prompt attention.

☞The place to get all kinds of agricultural machinery repaired, lawn mowers sharpened and repaired, and all kinds of machine work, is between Dorrance and Washington streets, opposite iron foundry. Satisfaction guaranteed.

F. S. Moss, Bristol, Pa.

☞The place to get pure medicines, fine chemicals, superior perfumery, toilet soaps, hair oil and pomades is at the Dorrance street Drug Store. It is also the place of accuracy, carefulness and low prices, and is conducted by Serrill Douglass, a graduate in pharmacy.

MARRIED.

BARTON—WILLIAMS.—July 30th, 1884, at Bristol M. E. parsonage, by Rev. William M. Ridgway, Mr. John M. Barton, of Newportville, to Miss Mary F. Williams, only daughter of John S. and Mary Williams, of Bristol township.

ANDERSON—GORE.—At his residence, Morrisville, June 23, 1884, by Rev. M. L. Hofford, D. D., Mr. Alfred H. Anderson, of Morrisville, to Miss Georgette W. Gore, of Trenton, N. J.

BROOKS—STINSON.—At his residence, Morrisville, June 23, 1884, by Rev. M. L. Hofford, D. D., Mr. Edward Brooks to Miss Jennie Stinson, both of Penn's Manor, Bucks county.

DIED.

BARTON.—July 29th, 1884, Lizzie, daughter of Joseph Barton, aged 11 months. Interment at Bristol Cemetery.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

A SCHOOL FOR ALL.
THE UNIVERSITY AT LEWISBURG, PA.
COLLEGE, ACADEMY, INSTITUTE.
A full Faculty of 18. Large Libraries.
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$350 PER MONTH, salary and commission, to competent business manager for this City (or State) Agency. Responsible Company, business practically a monopoly, rivalling the Telephone. $500 cash required for $1,000 sample outfit. Staple goods. No humbug. For particulars, address, with references,
THE NATIONAL CO.,
21 East 14th Street, New York City.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ABOUT PHOSPHATES.

There are so many articles offered that farmers hardly know what to buy. But no one can make a mistake buying an Animal Bone Super-Phosphate for $25 per ton of $2,000 pounds, delivered on board car or boat at Philadelphia.

TRADE THE MARK
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLAR
PHOSPHATE
ADOPTED 1880.
CHEAPEST AND BEST.

For circulars giving analysis and further information, call on or address

BAUGH & SONS,
Sole Manufacturers,
20 South Del. Ave., Philadelphia.

NEWPORTVILLE
MILLS!



I take pleasure in announcing to my friends and the public generally that my mill has been thoroughly repaired and refitted with all the modern improvements in the machinery line. The PATENT PROCESS for flour has been adopted and gives satisfaction in every respect, and I can offer to the public as fine a grade of flour as can be found in the market.

☞Prime Timothy Seed for sale.

Wheat, Oats and Corn Wanted.

☞Grists ground on short notice.

I. C. FETTER,
Newportville.

AMOS LIPPINCOTT, Agent,
The Veteran Tobacconist,
HAS REMOVED HIS STORE
FROM 57 TO 65 MILL STREET,
where he intends to carry on his business as heretofore on the
SCRUTENUTENARY PRINCIPLE.
He keeps constantly on hand the best brands of TOBACCO and CIGARS.
Try the "Abajo," the best five cent cigar in the market.
"Butler's Gilt Edge," a new and favorite Tobacco, is highly recommended.
"North Star" and "Magnolia," Fine Cut Tobaccos, kept constantly in stock.
Cigarettes and all kinds of Smoking Tobacco. Scotch and Rapee Snuff; Clay, Briar Wood and other Pipes in great variety. Remember the place.
57 Mill Street, Bristol.

J. REED OSMAN, M. D.,
Formerly Assistant in United States Army Hospitals,
HOMOEOPATHIST,
No. 144 Cedar Street,
OFFICE HOURS:
7 to 9 A. M.
2 to 4 P. M.
7 to 9 P. M.
BRISTOL, PA.
Office Prescriptions, 25 Cents.

PROPOSAL FOR BUILDING SCHOOL HOUSE

In Bristol Township, Bucks Co., Pa.

Bristol Township, July 21st, 1884.

BY direction of the Board of Directors, Sealed Proposals will be received at William M. Stackhouse's Drug Store, Emilie or Post Office at Newportville, until 12 o'clock noon on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST NINTH, 1884, for building a School House in Bristol township, on new road, south of railroad, on lands of Jesse L. Boyce. Specifications can be seen either at drug store or post office above mentioned.

A proper bond for the prompt and satisfactory execution of the work will be required of the party to whom the contract may be awarded.

The committee reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

E. K. HELLINGS, Secretary.

NEW ISSUE OF STOCK.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE BRISTOL IMPROVEMENT COMPANY having authorized the issue of 450 shares of additional capital stock of said company, subscriptio s will be received for the same at par by Harold Peirce, Treasurer, at the office of the company at Livingston Mills.

The stock will be issued under date of July 1st next. Persons desiring to pay their subscriptions prior to that date will be allowed interest on the same at the rate of six per cent. per annum, for such unexpired time.

By order of the Board
CHAS. E. SCHEIDE, Secretary.

JOSEPH SHERMAN. WILLIAM C. PEIRCE.
SHERMAN & PEIRCE,
Successors to Joseph Sherman,
Manufacturers of
SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,
Fruit Boxes and Wooden Ware in general,
BRISTOL, PA.

WILLIAM C. PEIRCE,
136 South Third St., Philadelphia.
BONDS AND STOCKS
Bought and sold on commission.

BLACKSMITHING.
THE undersigned would inform the public that he has taken the shop on
CANAL STREET BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND DORRANCE STS.,
where he will do all kinds of Blacksmithing. Special attention given to Shoeing. Satisfaction given.
FRANK S. MOSS, Bristol.

MAHLON H. STOUT,
Attorney at Law.
Special attention given to Surveying and Conveyancing and the Negotiating of Loans.
OFFICE WITH WALTER R. JOHNSON,
HULMEVILLE, PA.

FOR RENT.
THE STORE AND DWELLING No. 57 Mill Street, lately occupied by Mrs. Jewett. Suitable for almost any business. Apply to
CHARLES H. FENTON,
Corner of Mill and Cedar Sts.

A FARM OF 74 ACRES TO LET.
Situate on the Philadelphia and Bristol pike, two miles above Hulmeville. Apply to
JAMES DAY,
Holmesburg, 23d Ward, Philadelphia.

A FARM OF 43 ACRES TO LET.
Situate on the Bustleton road near Holmesburg. Apply to
JAMES DAY,
Holmesburg, 23d Ward, Philadelphia.

For Sale.
HOUSES of every size and description. Terms of payment very liberal.
JOSHUA PEIRCE.

Trips Resumed.
THE STEAMBOAT
COLUMBIA.
Will leave Bristol for Philadelphia, at 7.00 A. M. and 4 P. M., touching at Burlington, Beverly, Riverton, Torresdale and Andalusia. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 2 and 6 P. M. Fare, 25c. each way. Excursion, 40c.
SUNDAY.—Leaves Bristol 8.15 A. M and 4 P. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 2 and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOAT
TWILIGHT.
The Steamer Twilight will leave Chestnut street wharf, Philadelphia, at 7 A. M., and 3 P. M. for Beverly, Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, and Andalusia. Returning, leave Bristol at 9 30 A. M. and 5.00 P. M. Fare, 25c. Excursion, 40c. Freight taken at low rates.
HENRY CRAWFORD, Captain.

STEAMBOAT SILVER STAR.
Leaves Mill street wharf, Bristol, at 8 o'clock A. M. Returning, leaves Arch street wharf, Philadelphia, at 2.30 o'clock P. M.
Fare, 25 cents. Excursion tickets, 40 cents.

Trips Resumed to Trenton,
THE STEAMER
EDWIN FORREST
Will leave Arch street wharf, Philadelphia, touching at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Penn's Manor, White Hill and Trenton.

Leaves Arch St. wharf.		Leaves South Trenton.	
Friday,	1, 8 A.M.	Friday,	1, 12 M.
Saturday,	2, 9 A.M.	Saturday,	2, 1 P.M.
Monday,	4, 10 A.M.	Monday,	4, 2 P.M.
Tuesday,	6, 10 A.M.	Tuesday,	6, 2 P.M.
Wednesday,	6, 11 A.M.	Wednesday,	5, 3 P.M.
Thursday,	7, 12 M.	Thursday,	7, 4 P.M.

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Fare, Philadelphia to Trenton 40 cts. Excursion 60 cts.
All other places, 25 cts. Excursion, 40 cts.

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Latest Novelties!

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HARVEST HOME EXCURSION
TO CAPE MAY
A GRAND EXCURSION WILL BE MADE BY THE MAMMOTH PALACE STEAMER
"REPUBLIC,"
SATURDAY, AUG. 2, 1884.
The Steamer "SILVER STAR" will leave Bordentown at 7.30 A. M.; White Hill at 4.35, Penn's Manor at 4.50 and Florence at 5.10, connecting at Tullytown with Steamer "John A. Warner." Steamer "JOHN A WARNER" will leave Tullytown at 5.45, Burlington at 6.00, Beverly at 6.15 and Riverton at 6.45, connecting with steamer "REPUBLIC" at Race Street Wharf. Returning by the same boats on the arrival of the "REPUBLIC" from Cape May early in the evening.
FARE FOR THE ENTIRE EXCURSION,
Only 75 Cents.
CHILDREN, BETWEEN 6 AND 12 YEARS, HALF-PRICE.
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UPPER LEHIGH and OTHER FIRST-CLASS
COAL,
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BLACKSMITH'S COAL, the Best and Cheapest in the town,
SOLD AT THE YARD, CORNER WASHINGTON AND CANAL STS.
☞Orders for Coal can be sent by Telephone, from the Telephone office, without cost to the sender, or by postal card, and will receive prompt attention.

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The

PROSPECTIVE.

From Chaff.

SHE.

Well, here's summer come again,
And I hardly know,
(Watering places are such bores)
Where I'll have to go.

Saratoga? Balls and hops!
I've had enough, I guess
I want to try some quiet place
Where I need not dress.

Lake George? Just the kind of place,
But mountains don't suit me.
Niagara? Why, I'm not a bride!
I guess I'll try the sea.

Newport? Really quite too swell.
Atlantic? Far too slow.
Cape May? Couldn't think of that.
Mount Desert? Well—no.

Let's see. I spent last summer there.
Well, so it always ends.
I had told me, when he went away,
We'd be the best of friends.

He said he might be there this year,
And then perhaps——But, no!
That really makes no odds to me.
I don't believe I'll go.

But still the air is always cool,
The isle Mount Desert. After all,

HE.

Berkeley, Bowser, Ganot too
Now commencement's past,
Peaceful rest upon the shelves;
I'm A. B. at last.

This year will end vacation joys,
I wonder where to go
To spend the time until the fall,
And really, I don't know.

How d a trip to Europe do?
I'd have to go alone!
California? Just the same,
I'll try around near home.

I don't much like all those "resorts."
Only dress and flirt!
It bores a fellow most to death!
Let's see now, Mount Desert?

I had a lark up there last year,
Paddling round with Bess,
I wonder if she'll be there now,
It couldn't be unless——

Pshaw! What use to think of that?
Even if she were there,
She'd hardly——no, it's better not,
But if not pray then, where?

Nowhere is the air so fine
That there's my pa—me matters not—
and about which there can't
I wish she were of Rushton's build,
Still there's room for two

I'll cruise all day about the rocks
Rigged in flannel shirt,
Pipe in mouth,——Well, yes, I think
I'll go to Mount Desert

CHURCH PICNICS.—SUBSTANTIALS.

As you wish to provide liberally, every hundred who come will need the following amount, the same or in kind. Either one hundred and fifty sandwich rolls, or eight large loaves of home-made bread made into sandwiches if made as they should be, most of your party will prefer these too sweet things, excepting only the juvenile cake sharks. The bread should be baked only the day before, cut very thin, not buttered, but spread with beef or ham, chopped fine as if grated, and mixed with salad dressing. The sliced sandwich is not easy to manage neatly without plate, knife and fork. If rolls are sent, part of the inside should be scooped out and filled with sandwich mixture.

If cold meats are to be served, your hundred will call for two small hams, or twenty-five pounds beef, five cold tongues sliced thin, and a dozen large chickens. Salad is relished by everybody, and is not expensive, as veal and lamb may be mixed with chicken, while fresh chopped cabbage, beets, hard eggs, parsley and a dozen other ingredients may combine with the celery and lettuce. Salmon salad, or fresh white fish salad, will give variety, and, in serving, salad only calls for saucers and spoons like ice cream. If you want to manage with least trouble and risk, instead of borrowing the plates and silver of the entire parish, let the committee order a gross of wooden plates and saucers, which come at a good deal less than a cent apiece, and will last a number of picnics. With paper napkins in plenty, things are more civilized, and you will find a load of care off your mind in borrowing and returning things. If anybody desires better, it is open for them to bring their own napkins, fork and spoon as used to be the custom of good society at all feasts only two hundred years ago.

As long as the great American picnic-goer likes pickles, you may as well provide them, for the relief of possible bilious tendencies. If I mention two gallons of home-made pickles, let them be in variety—cucumbers dark with spice or yellow with mustard, bunches of barberry, cauliflower, sweet pickled peaches, cherries, plums, but all well drained and convenient for handling. All pickles or preserves for picnics should be put up with stems on.

Take a few loaves of bread and a box of butter for people who prefer plain bread and butter with their chicken and cucumbers. It is much nicer freshly cut and spread as wanted. Mild cheese, cut into two-inch bits half an inch thick, will carry well in a napkin in a tin box. Five pounds will probably be enough as the liking for cheese is not universal. Eggs take well, in shape of egg sandwiches, sliced when hard boiled between very thin slices of bread and butter, so does veal loaf, which is chopped veal bound together with beaten egg, and flavored with herbs, then baked in bread pans so that it can be sliced.

No, I shall not forget the cake, and you may depend on its being the only thing that other people will not forget either. It is easy knowing how much to provide. A common scalloped cake pan, ten inches across, will give eighteen good slices, a brick pan of the same lenght ten slices or fifteen as you choose to cut them. Rich fruit and black cake are not cut over half an inch thick. A dozen loaves in all of cup cake, sponge, chocolate, fruit and lady cake, should be enough for one hundred people, with one hundred and twenty-five little cakes baked in patty pans, which may include pound and currant, Dundee and Marseilles cakes. Twice as many cookies, jumbles, ginger snaps and Brighton biscuit, will prove enough for the most hardened picnic eaters. Jelly cake and fruit tarts are certain to be called for by every one, so ask to have plenty of them, if any are furnished. Where a dozen or twenty families do the baking, it is as little trouble to have things in proportion as to have loads of frosted pound cake and only two or three of anything else.—*The Wide Awake.*

It has been related that Wheeler, the youngest son of the late Lieutenant Kislingbury, of the Greely Colony, did all in his power to keep his father from going on that expedition. The news of his father's death has just been broken to him, and concerning it his guardian writes: "It was in May, 1881, he first came under my care. He was not then quite five years old. You might suppose he was so young that he would forget his father, but I do not believe one of his brothers, not even the oldest, has more vivid recollections of the father. Since the departure of the expedition the lad has watched everything regarding the party with the utmost interest, and when the Proteus sank last fall he realized fully the disappointment. I told him they would go for his papa early this summer, and every day, I think, since the ships started north he has asked me 'How far they were?' or 'If they were almost up there?' The sad news was first told him by a playmate, shortly after its announcement by the papers, and it affected the little fellow very severely. He cries bitterly all the time since, and has repeatedly urged me to take him to the funeral."

DID LIFE COMMENCE AT THE POLES?

A theory has been enunciated that the poles were first fitted to produce life, which consequently commenced at the northern and southern extremities of the globe, developing independently, but to a certain extent correspondingly, since conditions were similar. By the secular cooling of the globe the poles ultimately became unfitted to support life, and such forms as did not perish in the changes of the earth's surface slowly migrated toward the equator, changing in the course of ages, and ultimately giving rise to a fauna which, over most of the globe, consists of a mixture of northern and southern forms.

Many facts derived from the northern hemisphere lend support to this theory, and the southern hemisphere has recently added new facts which tell in the same direction. The animals of the northern hemisphere are still almost identical throughout the world's circuit. The same families, and even the same species mammals and birds are common to the north of the Old World and of the New. To give a few examples, the elk or moose, the reindeer, the beaver, the lynx, the wolf, the fox, of Europe and Asia are specially identical with those of America. The bison of America is closely allied to the aurochs of Europe, the brown bear of Europe to our own grizzly, the stag to the wapiti or elk, and so on.

Remains of mammals, now regarded as tropical—such as the elephant, hippopotamus, rhinoceros, hyena, lion, etc.,—are common in the tertiary strata of temperate and even arctic regions. This is proof of a southern migration when the climate changed. In the southern point of South America, in desolate Patagonia, have been found mammalian remains which tend to show that the tertiary fauna of Patagonia preceded that of the rest of the Argentine Republic, to the north of it. Forms of the pampas are there, but are somewhat more generalized, as though older. Hooker has shown than seventy-seven species of plants are common to South America, New Zealand, and Tasmania. A small family of fishes (*Galaxidæ*) and the marsupialia (kangaroos, wombat, opossum, etc.,) are Australian and South American.

A sort of submarine plateau connects Staten Island (part of the Terra del Fuego Archipelago) with South Georgia and other antarctic lands, and it seems not unlikely that a great antarctic continent once existed, the remains of which are Australia, New Zealand, etc., on the one hand, and Patagonia on the other. In Australia the marsupialia multiplied, and spreading northward, mingled with the boreal fauna that had been driven southward. In South America the marsupialia did not greatly multiply, though they spread, after the upheaval of the Isthmus of Panama into North America, where they are represented by the opossum.

The edentata (sloths, armadillos, anteaters and their relations) first appeared in Patagonia in the miocene period, and, spreading northward, became the characteristic animals of South America Edentates (the aard vark or cape anteaters) occur also in Africa, which was probably once connected somewhat with the ancient antarctic continent.

In many cases the animals of northern origin, which are the more numerous, can be distinguished from the southern, but in other cases we cannot distinguish them, since, on the one hand, animals which naturalists place in the same family on account of resemblances in structure may very possibly have had a distinct ancestry, and, on the other hand, the northern forms, which evidently predominate, have not only varied greatly in the course of ages, but have penetrated far toward the southern extremities of the continents. As regards the northern hemisphere, the resemblances between the fishes, insects and mullusca of the Old World and of the New are even more striking than those of the higher animals —*Phila. Record.*

SEA WALLS OF GREEN GRASS.—F P. Hennessy, a United States Government engineer, is fighting back the sea at the mouth of the Columbia river. In order to learn how to fight the shifting sands he went to Europe recently and there picked up some good points. In Holland he found where immense tracts of dunes had been reclaimed from the sea by means of deftly lacing grasses, whose interlocking roots reach out and held firm the thin and shaky crust of soil that the ocean beat against. On the shores of the Mediterranean he found where the inhabitants had barrowed in the seeds of the pine, a hardy sea fir variety that throve on the edge of the ocean, and, as it grew, held the soil together and by its resin, fagots, etc., was a source of revenue to the people. Coming back to San Francisco he found that the European growths were of too slow a character to suit Americans, and collecting lupine seeds he sowed that broadcast, finding that to be just the thing required, except that it would have to be renewed every three years

He then went to the Sandwich Island and there found what is called the Honolulu knot grass, which he has used at the Golden Gate Park with the happiest results. This grass sends down a root which will run along for six or eight feet through the sand at a distance of six inches from the surface and then send up a stalk, so that in a short time the whole area is so firmly held by the myriads of clinging roots as to defy the wrathiest surge that ever thundered along the shore.

Of late he has been superintending the planting of a species of wild rye on the line from The Dalles to Wallula. This is found to serve the purpose admirably and will eventually reclaim considerable land in that section of country.—*Polland Oregonian*

SABBATH-KEEPING IN SCOTLAND — Not many years ago a Free Kirk worthy now at rest was engaged in his favorite pastime of fishing on a well-known salmon river in the North of Scotland, when he got into conversation with a farmer and asked him how the recently appointed Free Kirk minister was getting on in his parish. The farmer, after considerable hesitation, admitted that the reverened gentleman was not quite so great a favorite as he might have been, because it had been discovered that he was in the habit of shaving on Sunday morning. "But," expostulated the piscator, "you might as well say that your minister was not to wash his face on Sabbath!" Said the farmer, "I havena washed my face on Sabbath for five-and-twenty years!"—*Whitehall Review.*

THE ORANGE TREE.—The orange tree is the longest lived fruit tree known. It is reputed to have attained the age of three hundred years, and it is known to have flourished and borne fruit for more than a hundred years. No fruit tree will grow and produce fruit so well under rough treatment. It commences to bear the third or fourth year after budding, and by the fifth year it will produce an abundant crop, but its yield will increase gradually under favorable circumstances, and as the years pass on it will become a very productive tree. The early growth of the orange is quite rapid, and by the tenth year it will have increased more than in the next fifty years, so far as its breath and height are concerned; but its age multiplies its fruit stems greatly, and an old tree will sometimes bear several thousand oranges.

"ROUNDING UP" OUT WEST.

Mr. James Vance, a ranchman, who resides in Southwest Dakota, who has worked in the mines, hauled thousands of pounds of machinery through the Black Hills, served his apprenticeship as cowboy and rounder was induced to stand and deliver up some interesting matter on he subject of stock raising, which is becoming to be the great and money making business of the Western prairies. "Tell us about your round-ups. What are they, and how are they managed?"

"The roundup is the great event of the stockman's year. It's his Fourth of July, and generally lasts a month and a half. The Territorial paper publishes such a notice as this," said Mr. Vance, taking a slip of paper from his wallet: Roundup No. 5.—Laramine Plains Roundup will meet at the lower bridge, near McGillis ranch, on the Big Laramine River, on June 1, and proceed to work the country between the river and the Black Hills divided as far south as Red Buttes, from thence it will work in two divisions as far south as Twin mountains; thence back to Diamond Peak, working up Boulder and intermediate creeks up to that source of the Big Laramine River."

"That," proceeded the gentleman, is an official announcement to all the stockmen, and they combine and join in together. The ranges are generally about ten miles in extent, though some of them are thirty?"

"What's a roundup party?"

"That's an expression we have, and means about ten wagons and as many cowboys, a cook going with each wagon, and every cowboy has a string of about six or ten ponies. The 'out' comes off at 3 o'clock in the morning, under the charge of an experienced foreman. Everybody is on horseback and the foreman operates something in this manner: He sends one party out on the divide as our pickets, and other parties along the canons and gulches with orders to drive the cattle up to the roundup centre—a point previously agreed upon."

"The boys will be gone several days?"

"Oh, no. A good cowboy will ride from thirty to forty miles in a morning, coming up to his pony herd and taking out another one of his ponies, just as he needs them. Sometimes a cowboy will ride down three or four ponies in a day. When the foreman 'covers his dog,' as it is called, the cattle are gathered in the prairie in small herds, and then comes the fun. On the wiry, little fleet-footed Indian ponies who'll dodge and back and stop in a twinkling, the cowboys rush into the herds, and shouting, yelling, and swearing, separate the herds, and drive out those having the brands of the different owners."

"Then every man has his own brand?"

Most assuredly. There are no two brands alike. Some are slits, some letters, some holes, and some figures. In fact, there is every conceivable form of mark. When a man wants a brand he gets it up and has it recorded in the office of the County Clerk, in a book that is especially kept for the purpose. All the cowboys are not engaged in 'cutting' out—that is, getting the cattle that have the same brand all together. Others are busy in holding the herd to prevent a stampede. Thus all the herd is worked out."

"What's done with those that are left?"

"Those where the owner is not known are called estrays, and calves that are away from their mothers are called mavericks"

"What do you do with these?"

"These mavericks are branded with the mark belonging to the largest female herd in the neighborhood."

"How and when is the branding done?"

"Always at the windup of the roundup. The cattle are all driven into a corral, where a fire is burning and the branding irons heated. A cowboy rides in, and swinging a lariat over the head of a calf or around his hind legs, secures the band end of the lariat to his saddle pommel. The calf is quickly thrown and lies wallowing on the ground. The brand is either burned into his side, of his shoulder or perhaps the ear is slit, and it's done in a second, quicker than I'm telling you. There's a great noise made, but very little confusion. They have the business now systematized so that everything goes like clockwork."—*Cincinnati Sun.*

HE NEVER ASKED AGAIN.—A Belgian hotel keeper is especially "sweet" on Russian customers. "They are large, see you," he states, "they dispute not the accounts. One lodged himself with me a Count——," he relates. "When he arrived I was not. I returned home from my circle, my wife was all frightened. She cry to me "Go speak to the Mr. Russian. he beat all the waiter, he is in anger, but what an anger!" I ask of what it is question. One tells me the count he insist that the waiters take him off his boots. They are brave Belgians, they will not; He strikes them and say stern follies. I had courage I, I feared me not of him. I go to his room and say 'Mister, the count, I am the proprietor, what will you?' Sir,' he say, I will thank you pull me off the boots" My first sentiment is de lui allonger une claque—to give him a smack, but I master myself and say. 'Wait only two minutes, Mr. the count; I have an order to give. So I run to my wife and tell her to give me my dress coat, my gloves gray pearl, my gibus, my pantaloons black. In two minutes behold me, of great tenue. I go back to the count. I say to him. 'Only in dress of gala can the proprietor of the hotel take off your boots,' and, my faith I take them off in one two. He raise himself, bow himself, and thanks me very politely. By and by, in three weeks, he ask for his bill I inscribed on it as extra. To take off Mr. the count's boots by the proprietor in a dress coat and gray-pearl gloves, 100 francs.' He frown his eyebrows when he read that, but he did not say one word. He pay that addition integrally. Never he ask me more to serve him as a pull-boot."—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

CONDITION OF TOULON.—Major T. W. Walker of the United States Army writes to a friend in this city as follows: "I see by the United States and English papers that a great scare has seized upon the civilized world on account of the appearance of cholera at Toulon, but from all accounts there was everything in favor of such an outbreak there, if there had been none existing elsewhere in the world. And from all the means of information I am able to obtain I do not believe it will be a widespread scourge. The immediate cause may be stated thus: Toulon was full of poor, degraded, shiftless and careless French and Italian laborers. It was in a horribly filthy condition. The water was very impure, and all sanitary measures had been grossly neglected. A perfectly torrid season was on hand. A 'minstral' had blasted and thrown to the ground vast quantities of apricots and nectarines. These were gathered and used in large quantities by the horde of ignorant laborers, and in a few days the natural result followed. A panic ensued, and 40,000 people hastened away, carrying the disease with them. Even with all this it has made but very little progress outside of Toulon, and, as all Europe is taking most vigorous sanitary measures, I cannot think it will work as much devastation as an outbreak of cholera usually does."—*Albany Argus.*

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The Republicans of the United States, in National Convention assembled, renew their allegiance to the principles upon which they have triumphed in six successive Presidential elections, and congratulate the American people on the attainment of so many results in legislation and administration by which the Republican party has, after saving the Union done so much to render its institutions just, equal and beneficent—the safeguard of liberty and the embodiment of the best thought and highest purposes of our citizens. The Republican party has gained its strength by quick and faithful response to the demands of the people for the freedom and the equality of all men, for a united nation, assuring the rights of all citizens, for the elevation of labor, for an honest currency, for purity in legislation, and for integrity and accountability in all departments of the Government, and it accepts anew the duty of leading in the work of progress and reform.

We lament the death of President Garfield, whose sound statesmanship, long conspicuous in Congress gave promise of a strong and successful administration, a promise fully realized during the short period of his office as President of the United States. His distinguished success in war and in peace has endeared him to the hearts of the American people.

In the administration of President Arthur we recognize a wise, conservative and patriotic policy, under which the country has been blessed with remarkable prosperity, and we believe his eminent services are entitled to and will receive the hearty approval of every citizen.

It is the first duty of a good government to protect the rights and promote the interests of its own people, the largest diversity of industry is most productive of general prosperity and of the comfort and independence of the people. We, therefore, demand that the imposition of duties on foreign imports shall be made, not for revenue only, but that in raising the requisite revenues for the government such duties shall be so levied as to afford security to our diversified industries and protection to the rights and wages of the laborer, to the end that active and intelligent labor, as well as capital, may have its just reward and the laboring man his full share in the national prosperity.

Resolved, That appointments by the President to offices in the Territories should be made from the bona fide citizens and residents of the Territories wherein they are to serve.

Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress to enact such laws as shall promptly and effectually suppress the system of polygamy within our Territories, and divorce the political from the ecclesiastical power of the so-called Mormon Church, and that the law so enacted be rigidly enforced by the civil authorities if possible, and by the military if need be.

The people of the United States, in their organized capacity, constitute a nation and not a mere confederacy of States. The National Government is supreme within the sphere of its national duty, but the States have reserved rights which should be faithfully maintained; each should be guarded with jealous care so that the harmony of our system of government may be preserved and the Union kept inviolate. The perpetuity of our institutions rest upon the maintenance of a free ballot, an honest count and correct returns.

We have always recommended the best money known to the civilized world, and we urge that an effort be made to unite all commercial nations in the establishment of an international standard, which shall fix for all the relative value of gold and silver coinage.

The regulation of commerce with foreign nations and between the States is one of the most important prerogatives of the General Government, and the Republican party distinctly announces its purpose to support such legislation as will fully and efficiently carry out the constitutional power of Congress over inter-State commerce. The principle of the public regulations of railway corporations is a wise and salutary one for the protection of all classes of the people, and we favor legislation that shall prevent unjust discrimination and excessive charges for transportation and that shall secure to the people and to the railways alike the fair and equal protection of the laws.

We favor the establishment of a national bureau of labor, the enforcement of the eight hour law, and a wise and judicious system of general education by adequate appropriation from the national revenues, wherever the same is needed. We believe that everywhere the protection to a citizen of American birth must be secured to citizens of American adoption, and we favor the settlement of national differences by international arbitration.

The Republican party, having its birth in a hatred of slave labor and in a desire that all men may be free and equal is unalterably opposed to placing our working man in competition with any form of servile labor, whether at home or abroad. In this spirit we denounce the importation of contract labor, whether from Europe or Asia, as an offense against the spirit of American institutions, and we pledge ourselves to sustain the present law restricting Chinese immigration, and to provide such further legislation as is necessary to carry out its purpose.

The reform of the civil service, auspiciously begun under Republican administration, should be completed by the further extension of the reformed system, already established by law, to all the grades of the service to which it is applicable. The spirit and purpose of the reform should be observed in all Executive appointments, and all laws at variance with existing reformed legislation should be repealed, to the end that the danger to free institutions which lurk in the power of official patronage may be wisely and effectively avoided.

The public lands are a heritage of the people of the United States, and should be reserved, as far as possible, for small holdings by actual settlers. We are opposed to the acquisition of large tracts of these lands by corporations or individuals, especially where such holdings are in the hands of non-resident aliens, and we will endeavor to obtain such legislation as will tend to correct this evil. We demand of Congress the speedy forfeiture of all land grants which have lapsed by reason of non-compliance with act of incorporation, in all cases where there has been no attempt in good faith to perform the conditions of such grants.

The grateful thanks of the American people are due to the Republican soldiers and sailors of the late war, and the Republican party stands pledged to suitable pensions for all who were disabled and for the widows and orphans of those who died in the war. The Republican party also pledges itself to the repeal of the limitation contained in the arrears act of 1879 so that all invalid soldiers shall share alike, and their pensions shall begin with the date of disability or discharge, not with the date of their application.

The Republican party favors a policy which shall keep us from entangling alliances with foreign nations, and which shall give the right to expect that foreign nations shall refrain from meddling in American affairs—the policy which seeks peace can trade with all Powers, but especially with those of the Western Hemisphere.

We demand the restoration of our navy to its old time strength and efficiency that it may, in any sea, protect the rights of American citizens and the interest of American commerce, and we call upon Congress to remove the burdens under which American shipping has been depressed so that it may again be true that we have a commerce which leaves no sea unexplored and a navy which takes no law for superior force.

Against the so-called economical system of the Democratic party, which would degrade our labor to the foreign standard we enter our earnest protest. The Democratic party has failed completely to relieve the people of the burden of unnecessary taxation by a wise reduction of the surplus.

The Republican party pledges itself to correct the inequalities of the Tariff, and to reduce the surplus, not by the vicious and indiscriminate process of horizontal reduction, but by such methods as will relieve the taxpayer without injuring the laborer or the great productive interests of the country.

We recognize the importance of sheep husbandry in the United States the serious depression which it is now experiencing and the danger threatening its future prosperity, and we therefore respect the demands of the representatives of this important agricultural interest, for a readjustment of duty upon foreign wool in order that such industry shall have full and adequate protection.

We denounce the fraud and violence practiced by the Democracy in Southern States, by which the will of the voter is defeated, as dangerous to the preservation of free institutions, and we solemnly arraign the Democratic party as being the guilty recipient of the fruits of such fraud and violence. We extend to the Republicans of the South, regardless of their former party affiliations our cordial sympathy and pledge to them our utmost earnest efforts to promote the passage of such legislation as will secure to every citizen, of whatever race and color the full and complete recognition, possession, and exercise of all civil and political rights.

The *Wide Awake* for August is full of charming illustrations and fanciful pictures which cannot fail to delight its youthful possessors. Besides, the reading matter is of unusual interest. An attractive article to persons irrespective of age is upon Our Royal Neighbors at Sandringham. Miss Phelps finishes her story, A Brave Girl, which has proved most enjoyable. The little poem, entitled Fishing with a Pin, has its good point. Anna Maria's Housekeeping suggests many things worth remembering as to the preparations for and the enjoyment of picnic parties, while quite important hints may be gleaned from an article headed In Case of Accident.

There are supposed to be considerably over 100,000 commercial travellers, or "drummers" in this country. They are organized in associations, for New England, at Boston, for the northwest, with headquarters at Chicago, and for many of the individual states, and in most cases the association is a mutual insurance company.

The editor of the St Paul *Herald* is evidently an admirer of the "Mother Hubbard," for this is the way he enthuses over it:

"The Mother Hubbard is of such hideous mien,
That to be hated needs but to be seen,
But when surmounted by a pretty face,
We first endure—then pity—then embrace."



ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum, or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall st., N Y

LEAP YEARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING POST:

SIR:—In yesterday's *Evening Post* I found the following under the heading of "Newspaper Waifs":

"The *Nation* and some other newspapers have pitched into Julian Hawthorne because he states that Archibald Malmaison, the hero of his novel, was born on February 29, 1800, while they assert that the year 1800 was not a leap year. Yet 1796 and 1804 were leap years, and if 1800 was not what year was"?—*Newark Daily Advertiser.*

If you meant it as a joke on the *Newark Daily Advertiser* it was in the right place.

The year 1800 was not a leap year, nor will 1900 be a leap year, nor was 1700. The year 1600 was a leap year, and the next leap year ending with more than one cipher will be 2,000.

According to the Gregorian calendar, it was decreed that all years when divisible by four without a remainder should be leap years, excepting *centennial* years.

That arrangement was made in order to perfect, as nearly as possible, the method of intercalation, and under this system the civil year exceeds the astronomical year in length by twenty-six seconds, which will amount to one day in 3,323 years, so that even the rule laid down by the Gregorian calendar is not perfect, as the year 3,324, which according to the rule, will be a leap year, should in fact be a common year. But, as the continuance of the present rule will not throw the seasons out of place for some time to come, it is scarcely worth worrying about.

FLOYD T. SMITH.

New York, July 20

—*From the N. Y. Evening Post.*

The rule applied to Centennial years is that those only are leap years which are divisible by 400 without a remainder, hence the years 1200, 1600, 2000, 2400 are leap years, while the intervening Centennial years are not.

The largest pleasure yacht in the world is that now being built for Baron Nathaniel Rothschild. It will be launched next month.

☞My daughter was troubled with Heart disease for 5 years, given up by physicians, had sinking spells, constant pain, great swelling over heart extending to left arm, and severe spells of neuralgia extending over entire body, doctors could not help her. Dr Graves' Heart Regulator cured her within 3 mos.—Jas. Tilton, Concord, N. H. $1 per bottle at pruggests.

TO THE NORTHWEST AND THE FAR WEST.

No highway of travel has received more flattering notices from the public than the Chicago, Milwaukee and St Paul Railway, the pioneer short line and the popular route to the Northwest and the Far West. Whether one's Mecca be Omaha, St. Paul, Minneapolis or Dakota, on the different branches of this much traveled thoroughfare, or even if one's destination be to points still more remote, it presents, without a doubt, the greatest advantages to the traveler in his westward course. Apart from its excellent road-bed, its fine coaches, and the grand scenery through which it passes, its dining cars and service are probably the most sumptuous of any railroad in the world. Indeed, the western lines, and notably the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, fairly lead their eastern rivals in the matter of comforts administered to their passengers. So that with statistics to show one's life is safer in the average railway train than when sitting in one's home or when engaged in one's legitimate business, the traveler who places himself under the guardianship of a well regulated railway may prosecute his journey with a feeling of security and comfort as great as when reclining in his arm chair amid his own *lares et penates.*

For the benefit of those desiring to emigrate to Dakota and other localities in the Northwest and Far West, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company has published an illustrated pamphlet full of common sense facts and valuable information and statistics, which will be sent free of charge, by addressing A. V. H. CARPENTER, General Passenger Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO THE PUBLIC!

A well known Bristol gentleman recently purchased a suit of clothes at our store, and was well satisfied with the quality of the goods and price paid. He was agreeably surprised soon afterwards when one of our tailors gave his opinion of the suit, his price being just double what was actually paid

ANOTHER!

One of our best citizens was accosted on the street the other by a well dressed salesman of patent bed springs, in speaking of prices, the salesman referred to his shoes, remarking that they cost him only 8 dollars, and has wore them steady for 6 months, saying that the best goods was always the cheapest. Judge the man of ware's surprise, when the gentleman gold him that the very shoes on his feet cost only $1 35 at WOOD'S, and has been wearing them every day for a year

NEXT!

A few unfortunate persons wasted their time and money going to the city to purchase seersucker coats and vests the articles alone costing $5. They were not a bit pleased when they observed the same article exactly on their friends, who not only left the money in their own town, but saved $2 50 by doing so. Genuine Seersucker coats and vests for $2 50, think of it! Do you wonder why we do a big business?

Gent's all wool suits, $7, boys' all wool suits, $2 25 to $7, Gent's dress pants, $1 25 to $4, working pants, 60 cents to $1, a little boy's full suit 45 cts, fine dress shirts, 55 cents, fine undershirts, 20 cents, drawers, 25 cents. Visit our Store and you won't regret it.

WOOD'S

One Price Cash Clothing Store,

MILL ST., near Wood. Bristol.

BRICKS For Sale!

Piled on Wharf at either Burlington or Bristol.

SALMON, . . $5 25 per M.
HARD, . . . 7 25 "
STRETCHERS, . 8 00 "

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Ledger Building,
Philadelphia.

J. K. WILDMAN.
No. 26 South Third Street
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$66 a week at home $5 outfit free. Pay absolutely sure. No risk. Capital not required. Reader, if you want business at which persons of either sex, young or old, can make great pay all the time they work, with absolute certainty. Write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine

MISCELLANEOUS.

An Ordinance

TO CURB AND PAVE THE FOOTWAYS, GUTTERS AND CARTWAYS UPON THE NORTH EAST SIDE OF LAFAYETTE STREET FROM RADCLIFFE STREET TO THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD, IN THE BOROUGH OF BRISTOL.

Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bristol, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same

SECTION 1 That from and after the passage of this ordinance the footways upon the northeast side of Lafayette street from the north side of Radcliffe street to the south side of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad shall be curbed with stone not less than sixteen inches in depth. The said curb shall be set on the northeast side of said street in a line eleven (11) feet from the line of said street, provided that in setting said curb the grade established by the Street committee shall be strictly observed

SECTION 2 The footways on the said northeast side of Lafayette street shall be paved with brick or flagstone from the line of the street to within three (3) feet of the outside of the curb. Provided, that any passage, alley or cart way shall be paved with flagstone.

SECTION 3 That the gutter outside or in front of the curb of the aforesaid northeast side of Lafayette street shall be paved with brick, set on edge next to curb, and with cobblestones to a width not less than fifteen (15) inches from said brick, making a total width of gutter not less than 24 inches

SECTION 4 That within three (3) months from and after the passage of this ordinance the owner or owners of lots fronting on the northeast side of the said Lafayette street, herein ordered curbed and paved, shall at their own expense curb and pave, or cause to be curbed and paved according to the provisions of the first, second and third sections of this ordinance the footways, gutters and cartways in front of, around, or upon their respective lots. And in case any of the owners aforesaid shall neglect or refuse to curb and pave the same in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance for the space of three (3) months from and after the passage of this ordinance, that then and in such case the said Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bristol, will at once proceed to curb and pave the same and collect the cost thereof, according to the act of Assembly in such case made and provided

Enacted into an ordinance at the Council Chamber, this 14th day of July, 1884

J. WESLEY WRIGHT, Burgess

Attest JESSE O THOMAS, Clerk

An Ordinance

TO PROHIBIT THE DEPOSITING OF GARBAGE, ASHES, OR OTHER OFFAL IN THE STREETS, ALLEYS OR PARKS OF THE BOROUGH

The Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Morrisville do ordain, That after the passage of this ordinance it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to deposit garbage, ashes or other offal, in the streets, alleys or parks of this Borough

Any person or persons violating the provisions of section 1st of this ordinance, shall upon being notified by the Street committee or the Street Supervisor immediately remove the same, and upon refusal or neglect so to do within twenty-four hours after such notice, shall be subject to a fine of one dollar and costs of prosecution. Said fine to be for the use of the Borough

Entered into an ordinance at a meeting of the Burgess and Town Council, this 2nd day of July, A D 1884.

EBENEZER BARWIS,
President of Council.

Approved this 2nd day of July, 1884

EBENEZER BARWIS,
Burgess of Morrisville Borough

Attest ISAAC PARSONS, Secretary

An Ordinance

TO CHANGE THE NAME OF GORDON STREET

The Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Morrisville do ordain, That after the passage of this ordinance the name of the street now known as Gordon street, and running from Smith street east to Washington street, shall be changed and shall hereafter be called Moreau street

Enacted into an ordinance at a meeting of the Burgess and Town Council this 2nd day of July, A.D 1884.

EBENEZER BARWIS,
President of Council

Approved this 2nd day of July, 1884

EBENEZER BARWIS,
Burgess of Morrisville Borough

Attest ISAAC PARSONS, Secretary

ESTATE NOTICE.

Estate of HENRY A SCHEETZ, M D, late of Bristol Borough, Bucks county, deceased —Letters testamentary on the above estate having been granted unto Elizabeth C, Scheetz, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to her attorney

JOHN C. STUCKERT, Bristol Pa

ESTATE NOTICE.

Estate of WILLIAM T A RIDGE late of Falls township, Bucks county, Pa. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the said estate, are requested to present the same in proper form, without delay, for settlement to

ELWOOD BURTON, Administrator,
Tullytown P O, Bucks Co, Pa

Or, B F GILKESON, his Attorney

ESTATE NOTICE

Estate of WILLIAM H PARR, late of Falls township Bucks county, deceased —Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment and those having claims to present the same without delay to

JAMES W PARR, Administrator,
Tullytown, Bucks county, Pa

THE "BIG FOUR" PEERLESS PAPILLON REMEDIES

SKIN CURE.
CATARRH CURE,
COUGH CURE,
BLOOD CURE.

FOR SALE BY SERRILL DOUGLASS, Dorrance St Bristol

Road View.

THE undersigned, viewers appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the county of Bucks, to change or supply a part of the State Road situate in the township of Bensalem by viewing and if necessary laying out a new public road, to begin in the township of Bensalem at a stake in the middle of the State road and in the westerly side of a public road leading from Cornwalls Station to the River Delaware, 57 8-10 feet south of a Buttonwood tree standing in the westerly side of the last mentioned public road, following the course of the State road at the place of beginning, south 83½ degrees east 34 feet over the public road leading from Cornwalls Station to the River Delaware, and 696 feet over improved and unimproved lands of Thomas W Ackley, to and ending at a stake in the northerly side of said State road 396 5 10 feet west of a cherry tree standing on the southerly side of said State road in said township of Bensalem, and there upon to vacate so much of said State road as lies in the township of Bensalem as shall be supplied by the above described new public road hereby give notice that they will meet at the place of beginning of the above-mentioned proposed new public road in said township of Bensalem on FRIDAY, the FIRST day of AUGUST, A D 1884, at 10 o'clock A M of said day, for the purpose of attending to the duties of their appointment, at which time and place all persons interested can attend if they see proper

EDWARD NICKLESON, SEN,
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Waverly Express ... §11 10 a m
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express daily except Saturday, on Saturday runs to Renovo ... 11 20 p m
Kane Express ... §7 40 a m
Renovo Express ... §11 10 a m
Martinsburg Express ... §4 30 7 40 and 11 10 a m
Chambersburg and Hagerstown Express ... §4 30 4 30 and 11 10 a m daily, 11 20 p m For Chambersburg only, 5 40 p m
Shenandoah Valley Railroad every week day at 7 40 a m and New Orleans Express, via Luray and Chattanooga daily at 11 20 p m
Harrisburg and York Express ... §5 40 a m
Mail Train ... *7 00 a m
Harrisburg Accommodation ... §2 14 p m
York and Hanover Express ... §7 40 a m
York Hanover and Frederick Express ... §11 0 a m
Columbia and York Accommodation ... §4 40 p m
Parkesburg Train ... §11 45 a m and §5 45 p m
Downingtown Accommodation 6 10 and 7 15 a m and 9 45 p m. On Sunday at 7 45 a m 3 45 and 8 15 p m
West Chester Express, 7 40 a m 4 40 and 5 40 p m
Accommodation 6 10 and 11 45 a m 2 14 4 15 5 15 5 45 6 45, 7 46, and 11 45 p m. On Sunday 7 45 and 11 45 a m, 1 15, 5 15 and 10 15 p m
Phoenixville, via Frazer Express, 7 40 a m, 2 14 and 5 40 p m, every week day

Trains Arrive From Pittsburg, 3 05 and 7 50 a m 6 15 and 7 20 p m daily 4 25 a m except Monday From Erie Buffalo and Williamsport 7 50 a m Daily, except Monday From Lock Haven 3 15 p m daily, except Sunday From Watkins Elmira and Williamsport, 7 25 p m daily except Sunday

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Amount Insured	Weekly Indemnity	ANNUAL PREMIUM Class Pref'd	Class Ex Pref'd	Class Ord'y	Class Medium
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3 000	15 00	15 00	18 00	22 50	30 00
5 000	25 00	25 00	30 00	37 50	50 00
10 000	50 00	50 00	60 00	75 00	—

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THIS colossal statue was given by the people of the French Republic to the people of the United States as a memorial of ancient friendship and as an expression of the sympathy of France in the Centennial Anniversary of American Independence.

It is 150 feet in height, costs [illegible] to which a cost more than [illegible] by the French subscription, and it is so far finished that it will be ready to be shipped to this country in the course of the coming summer.

There has been voluntarily contributed about [illegible] for the pedestal for the statue which is to be erected on Bedloe's Island in the harbor of New York [illegible] and about [illegible] is still required.

The foregoing is from the Report of the Executive Committee to the General Committee of the Fund on which the Hon William M Evarts is chairman.

With a view to aiding the object an artist's committee under the supervision of the Hon Rufus B Andrews has arranged for a series of artist's proofs, to be offered to the public, which it is hoped will be [illegible] and engraving and at the same time give the satisfaction of contributing to the Pedestal Fund.

The following subjects have been selected viz

Washington Irving and his Friends	$[illegible]
Shakespeare and his Friends	$[illegible]
Falstaff Mustering his Recruits	$[illegible]
Landing of the Pilgrims	$[illegible]
Departure of the Pilgrims	$[illegible]
Farmer's Saturday Night	$[illegible]
Preaching of John Knox before the Lords of the Congregation in St Andrews	$[illegible]

These engravings will be from the original plates, and will be as fine as the first proofs which were sold at $100 each. They will be forwarded by mail and their receipt guaranteed. The price of each will be $[illegible] which amount is to be sent with the order. Persons wishing to subscribe are respectfully requested to do so as soon as possible.

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